

HAVE YOU A BOY?

If so, we are certain you want him to look as well as other boys. We are headquarters for boys' good clothes, and we invite you to come and bring the

boy and to examine and try
on a few of our nobby
Spring Suits.

Our Boys' Suits

Fit, Wear, and sell at
Low Prices.

See the fine line of Wash suits at

40c to \$1.50.

See the Nobby Pure Wool Suits at

\$3.00.



See the best line of knee pants
suits ever shown in this city.
\$5.00.



Boys' Long Pants Suits,
\$6.00 to \$18.00

We will refund the money on any purchase made of us—that is not entirely satisfactory. No risk there.

H. LEWIS. THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER.

SELLING IS BRISK WITH US

Because we are showing so many novelties as well as useful things.

LAST week and this week so far we sold Two
Hundred Pairs of Women's slippers for SEVEN-
TY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR. Not a pair worth
less than \$1.25. From that to \$2.50.

NEXT week we shall sell One hundred pairs
of Women's Fine Kid Up to Date Shoes for
ONE DOLLAR A PAIR. They are marked
to sell for \$2.50. Don't miss this great Sale.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

We sell the Standard Patterns.

Dress Gingham.

Dress Gingham.

If you want to secure the latest patterns in
Gingham Dress Goods call at our Store **NOW!**

We have a new line displayed that you will surely like. The patterns
are modish and the personification of coolness. We
want you to see them while the line is full,

SEE OUR LINE OF ELEGANT SUMMER SLIPPERS.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

Plows and Farm Machinery

BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Call at the store of the

LEWIS HARDWARE CO

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

STEVE MEAGHER IS HURT

Well Known Conductor Is Pretty Badly
Shaken Up in Wreck at Pembine
Last Thursday Night.

Passenger train No. 87, running between Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Pembine, crashed into an extra east bound freight of 65 cars last Thursday night at 9:16, about a mile from the latter station on a curve in the track. The passenger train was made up of engine No. 6 in charge of Engineer Ed. Bailey and two coaches. Steve Meagher was the acting conductor and Frank Stransky the brakeman of the train, both men being well known here. The passenger was 20 minutes late and was running at a rate of 40 miles an hour when the engineer saw a man with a flag on the track. He pulled the whistle lever in recognition of the signal and a moment later saw a big engine attached to a freight on the main line directly ahead of him. He jumped as did also his fireman and brakeman Stransky. The engineer was a heavy set man and was pitched over on his face in the gravel alongside the track as soon as his feet struck the ground. His face was terribly bruised and he suffered injuries about the head which temporarily unbalanced his reason. He was helped to his feet however and with assistance was able to walk to the station. Frank Stransky, the brakeman, jumped immediately upon hearing the whistle and fortunately landed in a marshy soil which broke the force of his fall. Conductor Meagher was standing between the first and second coach when his train struck and was thrown out. He struck another track on his head and shoulder. He suffered two gashes in the head and was unconscious when picked up. The cuts in his head were sewed up by a Pembine doctor, prior to the arrival of the Gladstone physicians who had been telegraphed for immediately after the accident. His right shoulder had been dislocated by his fall but evidently the doctors there did not know it for the shoulder was not set until after Mr. Meagher arrived here at the hospital. He was brought here on the west bound limited and arrived early Friday morning. Doctors McIndoe and Hiltman looked after his injuries and at the present time he is getting along nicely.

The baggage man, Ed. Gries, was in his car when the collision occurred as was also the news agent, John Beckie. Gries had a broken nose and an injured back. Beckie was hurt internally. Ed. Summerfield, bookkeeper for the Peninsula Cedar Co., of Rex, Mich., was sitting in a car when the engines met. His right leg was made of wood and he had it laid up on a seat in front of him. The shock drove the artificial member right through the seat the leg rested on, and broke it in three places. Mr. Summerfield was also injured about the back.

There were about 40 passengers on the train and all were more or less shaken up, several being severely hurt. All the injured except Conductor Meagher were taken to Gladstone.

The freight, into which the passenger train crashed, was an extra and was standing on the main line when the accident occurred. It was in charge of Conductor Robinson and Louis Colby was engineer. The big train had pulled upon the main track in order to clear the way for a west bound way freight which had been standing on a siding. Conductor Robinson had sent a brakeman ahead to signal the oncoming passenger that the line was blocked but the man did not have time to go ahead any distance before the other train showed up around the curve. As the freight was standing still when the passenger showed up the engineer and fireman had time to get away before the crash came. The compound stood the shock well and beyond having the clinder box and front end store in was not damaged anywhere near as much as would be expected. The box cars behind it suffered however. They were jammed together in a solid mass for some distance. A car loaded with butter was sent almost through a car of flour by the shock. The passenger engine, one of the Standard pattern, was completely wrecked.

Considering the nature of the wreck it is remarkable that no loss of life resulted. The fact that the injured men are all on the road to recovery is exceedingly gratifying.

Visit at Lac du Flambeau.

The following young ladies and gentlemen made up a party that went to Lac du Flambeau last Sunday morning: Misses Jordan, Stillman, Miller, Aldgren, Greener, Godfrey, Holliday, Joslin, Messers, T. C. Wood, C. S. McIndoe and Archie McIndoe. The day was spent on the lakes there in a new Naphtha launch, a recent purchase of the young men connected with the Flambeau Lumber Co. The party enjoyed the day immensely, each member speaking highly of their entertainment.

Assessment.

In compliance with orders from National and Department Headquarters, G. A. R., and with custom, John A. Logan Post will observe Memorial Day, May 30, 1902.

All ex-soldiers and sailors are invited to join with the Post in these exercises.

The members of the Post and those who join with us will meet at the Armory at 9 o'clock in the morning preparatory to marching to the cemetery where the exercises will be held. Donations of flowers are asked of the public and should be at the Armory not later than 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th. All civic societies in the city, all public and parochial schools and all others are respectfully invited to participate.

Richard Reed,
Post Commander.

Department Wisconsin G. A. R.

MEMORIAL DAY ORDER NO. 1.

The Post, in conjunction with Co. L, 2nd Regt. W. N. G., will hold a memorial service at the Armory on Sunday, May 25, 1902, at 8 o'clock p. m. All ex-soldiers of the Civil war, both Union and Confederate, and all ex-soldiers of the Spanish American war are respectfully invited to meet with the Post at their headquarters, 1239 p. m. sharp, by order of the Commander, Richard Reed.

F. M. Mason, Adjutant.

BUSY AT VENEER FACTORY

Large Crew of Men Employed and Orders
Coming in Faster Than They Can
Be Turned Out.

The plant of the Wisconsin Veneer Co. is a busy scene of activity these days, the company having on hand considerable more business than they can comfortably attend to. A crew of between 45 and 50 men are employed in and about the factory the year round in the manufacture of the different products of the company. A carload of the veneer was shipped to Ohio Tuesday afternoon and the warehouses are filled with the different classes of material which is being seasoned and dried prior to being shipped away. Upwards of 7,000 feet of logs are used daily by the machines. The logs used are basswood, birch and ash. Myron Thompson, who looks after the outside interests of the company, was out nearly all water looking up logs. The company has 800,000 feet of basswood logs at Kewanee, on the "Star" but owing to the scarcity of cars on that road have been unable to get them in to the factory. The engine room, hot water rats, warehouses and factory building proper cover a tract of land about 400 feet square.

Big Black Bass Caught.

A crowd of fishermen congregated in the vicinity of the broken city bridge Sunday afternoon. The day was perfect and as the gates were closed at the dam until about four o'clock fish could be plainly seen in the water. Pickers, bass and the big redhorse were in plain sight from the middle span of the old bridge and a number of arches were laid out at full length on the structure trying to hook the red finned fish. An older disciple of Walton stood on the bank and fished with rod and line. He had good luck and had several redhorse on his string. All of a sudden his pole bent and his line became as taut as a bowstring. He had no reel, and only succeeded in landing the fish he had hooked after a good fight, by lifting it clear of the water and dropping it on the soil. His catch would gladden the heart of the best fisherman that ever grasped a pole. He had caught a black bass that would have raved over for months. "Gene Shepard" happened to be in a canoe near the fisherman when he lifted the bass from the water and he told the man that it was against the law to catch black bass at this time of the year and suggested that the proper thing to do would be to put the fish back in its native element. The man did it and upheld the laws of the state. "Gene" carries a license from the state game warden which exempts him from the laws pertaining to the capture of fish or game but he does not take advantage of his privilege. He thinks the game laws should be lived up to everywhere.

Profanity in Post Office Forbidden.

The following order has been received by Postmaster Parker and sharply defines the position of the postal authorities as regards the post office as a lounging and badging place.

Post Office Department.

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1902.
Complaint has been made to the Department that the use of profane language is so prevalent in many post offices that it is undesirable and annoying to patrons of these offices and a restriction upon the postal service.
Postmasters should endeavor to prevent the use of profane language in their offices. Post offices must not be allowed to become resorts for loungers or disorderly persons, nor the scenes of disputes or controversies. They must be kept in a clean and orderly condition so that they may be fitted with out embarrassment.
Whenever necessary, the postmaster should call on the civil authorities to preserve order, and if they refuse to do so, the office should be closed.
Acting First Assistant Postmaster General.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Thomas O'Brien, the Young Rhinelander Soldier, Who Enlisted in the Regular Army, Writes Again.

MANILA, P. I., April 6, 1902.
To THE NEW NORTH:

I again pen you a few lines to let you know I am well and how I am getting on. I am now stationed at Mauban, the same place I was at when I wrote to you last. It is very hot here, for these are the hottest months of the year, but there is a nice breeze from the sea and that makes it pleasant for us. Co. I, 25th Inf., had a fight on April 2, 1902, Mauban being attacked on April 2 at 8:20 p. m. by eighty riflemen, who first cut the telephone wire and then fired on the town. We were all under arms in no time and ready to fall out at a moment's notice but we did not go out till in the morning. We found the telephone wire cut and two hundred feet gone but we had a line man with us who fixed the wire and then we went on and the natives said the insurgents were eighty riflemen. Our Lieutenant said that we had a pretty small detachment for eighty riflemen, our strength only being twenty-six men. The natives said the insurgents left there at daybreak so we were three hours behind them. We got a guide and took the trail and at every hut we came to they would tell us how far ahead of us they were. We took some native prisoners and made them come along and then we came to a river and the insurgents crossed there at six o'clock and we waited there for some hours the priest sent up to us and then crossed the river and ate dinner on the bank. After we had our dinner we started off again on their trail and we traveled half an hour, when we came to a hill. A path went around the foot of the hill and another on top and as luck would have it we took the path on top. As the advance guard came on top of the hill one of the men saw the rebels and told the sergeant and they both dropped on their knees and fired. It was not over one minute before all of our men were on the firing line and all shooting. The "goose" answered it, and talk about steel flying, it was flying there. We could see the sugar cane as it was cut off by the bullets for the rebels were in a patch about a hundred feet square and steel was going in there all the time. They raised the white flag and we stopped firing and then they fired on us again and we returned the fire. They raised the white flag again but we didn't stop that time for it is an old trick of theirs so they could get their wounded and dead away, but the second time we didn't stop firing for half an hour. We couldn't see them any more and as there was no more firing we stopped. There was not a man who didn't come upon the line. After it was over we went down the hill, which was one hundred feet high, and found pits about six feet deep with sharp sticks stuck up on them. They were for the poor unlucky soldier to fall on. After we got down the hill we went on about forty feet of highland and came to their house. We searched all around for dead and wounded and found one dead and blood in several places. We got one rifle and ammunition and four boxes, buried the dead native, took the valuables and came back to Mauban. I thought it was fun to hear the shooting and see the puff of smoke from their rifles for that was the only mark we had to shoot at excepting when we saw them run. It was just like Fourth of July celebration only I could hear the balls whistle. The next morning the priest went out of here to bring in the Filipino and he came back and reported seven wounded and three missing, so we didn't do very bad for the time we were at it. The priest said that one of the wounded natives was shot three times.

On April 5th one captain and nine men with nine rifles surrendered here. He had been out in the hills for six years. He said his last fight was in December, 1901. He had one hundred pounds of ammunition and all the balls were of brass so they ever had hit one of us it would have been all off. I was the only one that got hurt. One of the men came up behind me and put his gun up close to my face and as I turned my head to see if any one would get behind me he let her go off and it burnt my cheek, eyes and forehead. As I turned my head back to the front I saw a "goose" run and I fired at him but missed. This battle is called the "Battle of Mauban." Our Lieutenant's names are Mack Richardson and Francis M. Boone, two good officers. They say they would go any place with Co. I. Well I have told you all about the fight on Mount Mauban and our officers being proud of us.

We are going after the same bunch tomorrow as the captain who surrendered said he would take us where they are. He said we would get all the fight we wanted and that is what we are after. Gen. Bell is coming here tomorrow to inspect old Co. I. He is our Division Commander. We have got some of the best shots in the regiment. There is cholera in Manila and the ports are all closed. We have not got mail from the States for a month and can't get any money for the paymaster is at Manila and can't get out and next month we will get four months' pay.

Well this is all for this time. My regards to you and the people of Rhinelander.
Yours truly,
THOMAS O'BRIEN.
Co. I, 25th Inf.

Dear Hunters Captured.

Some from wood hunters have been coming over into Iron county recently after deer. Deputy game warden Overholser of Eagle River, and some help secured from Milwaukee, went up there this week and captured seven men, together with their guns and four sacks of venison. The men were fined fifty dollars each, which they promptly paid. The slaughter of deer illegally has been heavy this year it is said.

Death Ends His Suffering.

Harry Johnson, the young man who was badly injured on the logging road of the Robbins Railroad Co. the afternoon of April 16, died at the hospital Sunday, after weeks of awful suffering. The man's back had been broken and when he was without opiates he suffered terrible agony. As far as known the dead man had no relatives in this country.

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HONOR FOR COMPANY L.

Leslie W. Beers, a Former Member of the
Local Militia Company, Wins
Honors at Madison.

In the competitive drill of the Wisconsin University Militia companies at Madison last week, Capt. Leslie W. Beers, commanding Co. D., won out with a marking of 95%. Leslie was a sergeant of Co. L, here, under Captain Brown prior to entering the university and in no small measure does his promotion reflect credit on our home company. Harry G. Kemp, the present colonel of the university, was also a member of the local company, and so was Lieutenant Colonel S. G. Higgins and Lieutenant Ralph Brown.

The high positions the Rhinelander boys hold at Madison well evidence the fact that the officers of Company L. thoroughly understand their business.

We clip the following Madison correspondence from the Milwaukee Sentinel of Friday, May 16:

Madison, Wis., May 15.—Company D, commanded by Captain Leslie W. Beers, won the final competitive drill, which is held annually between the companies of the university in the summer term, securing a marking of 95%. Company G won second with a marking of 90%.

Much more interest has been displayed this year than ever before in the work of the students, who are required to take drill, and as a consequence the interest in the drill was keen. Company C's command was Captain Harry G. Johnson, and he, as well as Captain Beers, has had his men at work every day. Sergeant Henry Z. Mitchell of company F won the individual prize as being the best drilled student in the corps. He is a freshman in the general science course, and his home is at St. Cloud, Minn.

It is a coincidence that Captain Beers and his first lieutenant, R. D. Brown, both belonged to Company L of the second regiment at Rhinelander, as did also Colonel H. G. Kemp, who won the contest last year, and Lieutenant Colonel S. G. Higgins, who won second place. These men have all proved themselves good drill masters, and it is largely due to their efforts, as well as to those of Commandant Curtis, that there has been such a noticeable improvement in the quality of the work. Archie L. Persons, who is the second lieutenant of company D, has had two years' experience at West Point, and that fact also tended to make the work of the winning company well known. The reason of being captain of the winning company Beers will next year be colonel of the university corps of cadets.

It has always been the custom in the past to make the captain of the winning company colonel of the regiment and the captain who won second place was appointed lieutenant colonel, but this year matters have been complicated somewhat by reason of the fact that the company commanded by Irving A. Fish, which was the second highest scoring company D, made a higher scoring in the total points than did Company C, which drilled in the other battalion in the preliminary. Commandant Curtis will now be compelled to decide who shall be lieutenant colonel and who shall be major. In addition to these honors for the officers of the winning company, each commissioned officer gets a gold medal and the members of the successful company are each rewarded with a silver medal.

The judges were all regular army officers, who had been detailed to act, and they were as follows: First Lieutenant Lawrence A. Curtis, Twenty-second United States Infantry; First Lieutenant C. W. Hinton, Twenty-third United States Infantry; Jesse C. Nichols, Twenty-first Field battery, United States artillery; Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Johnson, W. N. G., and Second Lieutenant Verbal Green, United States artillery.

NEW NORTH.

REVELATION OF THE FUTURE.
MINNELANDER. • WISCONSIN

In the famous eruption of Mount Vesuvius that overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum, 10,000 people lost their lives. But few calamities in history equal the recent horror in the West Indies.

It is nothing new for women to commit crimes for lovers' or husbands' sake, but a divorced wife who engages in wholesale forgery in order to help her former husband "because she loves him so" is a distinct novelty.

The game of indoor tennis, which is handicapped by the little name of ping-pong, is now certain to become a fad, since a French doctor has discovered that it engenders a disease called tenosynovitis—argyle, ping-pong, argyle. We have had the "tennis elbow," "bicycle hand" and "golf neck." It is only because the latest mania is to make the list symmetrical.

A shrewd Yankee inventor has come forward with a scheme for a moving platform on the Brooklyn (N. Y.) bridge that will make it possible for that great structure to handle much larger crowds. Now one of the wonders of the world, the bridge with this addition would be still more marvelous. The directors have the inventor's proposition under consideration.

In the death of Francis Bret Harte American literature loses one of its most distinguished representatives. His place in this literature does not rest upon the fact that he wrote voluminously or that he enjoyed a long and deserved popularity, but is due to his originality and the distinctive American quality of his writings.

The London Lancet, the best of medical authorities, says that too much bathing is harmful. "It tends to maceration of the superficial part of the epidermis, which is too frequently removed, and occasions probably too rapidly a proliferation of the cells of the malpighian layer." We didn't think it was as bad as that.

Thomas A. Edison thinks that Father-Damien has solved the shipbuilding problem and has conceived the ship that will cross the ocean in two days and carry 100 passengers. His ships may be one of the marvelous inventions of the present century, but we are inclined to the belief that they will never be the popular method of transportation over the oceans.

The post office department has some strange contracts on hand. Recently it let the contract for carrying mail on a canoe route in the Philippines and the same day closed a contract for a mail delivery in Alaska by dog sled. The man who takes the Alaska contract will travel the 414 miles between Eagle and Valdez, making the journey twice a month, and receiving no less than \$1,500 per trip.

There are now residing in New York seven former members of the cabinet, three of whom were secretaries of the treasury—namely, Fairchild, Carlisle and Gage; four men who have been ministers to France—Bigelow, Morton, Welch and Porter; two ex-governors of the state, two men who have been lieutenant governors, and 12 who have been mayors either of New York or Brooklyn.

Canada does not know whether to be pleased or alarmed by the influx of Americans into the far western end of the dominion. Many thousands of farmers are said to be moving into Canada on account of the abundance of very cheap lands in that region, and the Canadians are afraid these newcomers will put new ideas into the heads of their Canadian neighbors and start an annexation movement.

John H. Maud, a wealthy farmer living near Hamilton, O., has always been a sincere enemy of weeds, and when he died a few days ago it was found that he had set aside \$5,000 in government bonds to be used by the county in waging a ceaseless war against "noxious, wild and disgusting plants." The will provides that only the income from the bonds shall be used, the principal to constitute a lasting weed fund.

Paul Leicester Ford, murdered by his brother in New York, was a man of rare versatility and industry. His "Honorable Peter Stirling" and "Janice Meredith" to mention only two of the stories he wrote—have been among the most successful of the novels of the past few years. His biographies of Washington and Franklin attracted wide attention in England as well as in the United States. Essays from him on a variety of subjects have appeared at frequent intervals in the past few years in the popular magazines.

Why should the eminent physicians who admit that excessive meat-eating is injurious hasten to disavow at the same time that they are vegetarians? There is nothing incredible in the fact of being a vegetarian, and the time when it was fashionable to steer at vegetarians has gone by long ago. The very fact that in many diseases meat is the first article absolutely indicated by physicians is the best evidence that the medical faculty admits in effect, if not in terms, that people would be better off without meat altogether.

High speed has recently been developed upon some of the western railroads, and it will cause no surprise if 1902 proves to be a year of railway record-breaking. For the last few years the traffic on the railroads has been so great that the officials have been kept busy providing for it and have had little time to think of faster schedules. But now there is talk of new records and of phenomenally fast trains, including one that will make the journey from New York to Chicago in 48 hours. This rate of speed will be doubling.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The United States senate on the 15th passed the fortification appropriation bill and further discussed the Philippine bill. A conference on the agricultural appropriation bill was agreed to and a bill to establish an Indian agricultural school at Wapeton, N. D., was passed. In the house an exciting debate on the Philippines was started by Mr. Vandiver (Mo.), who accused the army of crime and cruelty to natives. Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) denied the charges. A bill was passed opening to homestead entry the extensive tract in Colorado, embracing about 9,000,000 acres.

Senator Lodge tried to induce the minority in the United States senate on the 16th to fix a date for a vote on the Philippines bill, but failed. Senator McLaughlin concluded his speech against the bill, and Senator DeWitt made one in its support. Ninety-five pension bills were passed, and nominations of H. G. Squires, of New York, for minister to Cuba, and Edward S. Briggs, of Wisconsin, for consul general at Havana, were received from the president. In the house a bill was passed to refund war taxes collected upon legacies and bequests of a religious, charitable or educational character. The naval appropriation bill was further considered.

The naval appropriation bill was discussed in the house on the 17th, and the most important feature of the discussion involved a revival of the Sampson-Schley controversy. This arose over an amendment to the bill which was presented by Mr. Mudd (Md.), and which was adopted, prohibiting the use of Macley's "History of the Navy" as a text-book at the naval academy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt has been notified by Emperor William that he will present a statue of Frederick the Great to the United States, to be erected in Washington, to commemorate Prince Henry's visit.

The statement is made that Samuel Hoar, of Concord, Mass., has been tendered by President Roosevelt the position on the United States supreme bench now occupied by Justice Horace Gray, and that Mr. Hoar has accepted. Judge Gray has notified the president of his intention to retire.

The bureau of foreign commerce reports that American shoe imports into India increased 400 per cent. in 1901; cotton piece imports also increased.

THE EAST.

The collapse of the \$120,000,000 hardware trust is announced. Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the seven days ended on the 16th aggregated \$2,584,492,222, against \$2,532,007,461 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week of last year, was 20.8.

In the United States there were 223 business failures in the seven days ended on the 16th, against 219 the week previous and 177 the corresponding week of last year.

Mrs. George Buck, 75 years old, and Mrs. Hannah Cummings, over 80 years old, were burned to death at Shrewsbury, Mass.

The creed report, made to the Presbyterian general assembly in New York, says that the confession does not teach infant damnation.

The striking anthracite miners are planning to tie up all the coal mines in the United States.

At Arlington cemetery President Roosevelt, Speaker Henderson, Senator Foraker and Congressmen Hepburn, Grosvenor and Gardener delivered addresses at the reinterment of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Flames wiped out the entire business portion of Farlin, Ia.

Hannah Kieckel and Anton Regler, who left a note stating they were too poor to get married, committed suicide together at St. Louis.

In Topeka, Kan., Carrie Nation was sent to jail under sentence of 30 days' imprisonment and \$100 fine for smashing bar fixtures.

A total of four white men and four negroes killed, five white men wounded and a block of buildings burned in Atlanta, Ga., was a result of a fight started by Will Richardson, a half-breed negro Indian.

Hundreds of school-teachers are making preparations to attend the National Educational association convention, to be held at Minneapolis July 8-11.

The labor differences between miners and operators in the Springfield (Ill.) district have been arranged and a strike averted for a year.

Chief of Police Ames, of Minneapolis, has been arraigned on a charge of accepting a bribe for "protection" and was held in \$5,000 bonds.

A man named Boatman, of Marinette, Wis., and Caroline Gardner, aged 16, of Menominee, Mich., were drowned in the river at the latter place by the capsizing of a rowboat.

In a cable to London the governor of St. Vincent reported 1200 bodies buried; nine sugar estates destroyed. All live stock on Windward Island killed.

In a Birmingham speech Joseph Chamberlain said the British government hoped for peace, but was not sanguine of Venetian conference outcome.

At Madrid Alfonso XIII. of Spain took the oath in the Spanish parliament house before the great assemblage of envoys from nations of the world. A madman who wanted to marry the infanta tried to intercept the king on his way to the palace.

A cablegram from Consul Ayme said that St. Pierre needed no further relief, as supplies and money on the way were sufficient.

A Havana dispatch says Gonzalez de Quesada has been named colon minister to Washington. Sagasta is to be consul general at New York.

The volcano of Monte Soufriere is becoming quiet, and the inhabitants of St. Vincent, losing their fear, are returning to their homes.

A plot by anarchists against King Alfonso was discovered at Madrid. Nine arrests were made and a quantity of dynamite cartridges found.

Demonstrations in Cuba in celebration of the change of government have become general all over the island.

Fort de France, Martinique residents were thrown into a panic by a series of explosions on Mont Pelée. A steamer was boarded and preparations made to flee. A volcanic dust shower is falling upon the city and harbor.

LATER NEWS.

The big meat packers of Chicago are aiming to form a better trust.

A dispatch from Pretoria says that the demeanor of the Boer delegates on their way by train to Venetianing led to the belief that their ballots will be for a continuation of hostilities.

Nine of the city officials of Toledo, O., have been indicted for bribery.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in northern California.

A terrible explosion occurred in the coal mines at Coal Creek, Tenn., and it is estimated 150 miners were killed.

John Schell fell off a rapidly moving train near Cumberland, Wis., and was seriously injured.

A tornado passed over Chelsea, Kas., unroofing or destroying numerous houses and tearing down the poles of the electric light and telephone companies.

Miss Emma Edington was carried from her home to the street by the wind, and in falling sustained serious injury. Others received minor injuries.

The official estimate of the loss of life at St. Pierre places the number at 23,000.

Prof. Eugene L. Schaeffer, master at the Bishop Scott academy, Portland, Ore., committed suicide by shooting.

A bloody fight between Sheriff Broadwater, of Scott county, Virginia, and the Wright gang of outlaws took place in the mountains of Vanhook county, Tennessee. Two outlaws, John Van Sant and John Templeton, were killed.

All of the Kodak companies of the country are planning for a consolidation.

The latest reports from Goliad, Texas, state that 93 persons were killed and 103 injured by the tornado.

The annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church began in New York, the 19th.

Owing to red tape it has been found impossible up to the present time to unload the supplies sent to Martinique by the Chamber of Commerce of New York.

George W. Miller, president of the "101 Live Stock company" of Kansas, was arrested charged with the murder of George C. Montgomery.

Crazed by his infatuation for little Althea McEntough, a 15-year-old girl, Wm. Austin, a young man, killed the girl and four other persons near Hastings, Texas.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

New York hotels increased dining-room prices because beef and other food prices have risen.

President Roosevelt's book on "The Deer Family," dedicated to sport lovers, has been issued.

Andrew C. Bradley, aged 53 years, one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, died at Washington after a short illness.

The report of the industrial commission and testimony given before it are treated as indicating the existence of a combine which controls the coal trade.

Senators opposing the Nicaraguan canal route, which is dotted with volcanoes, will urge the Martinique horror as an argument against choosing that waterway.

American insurance losses on Martinique were small. St. Vincent risks are carried by English concerns, French companies held most of the Martinique risks.

American commerce with Japan in 1901 is shown by foreign commerce bureau to exceed that of any other nation. Exports to Africa are five per cent. of the total.

Franklin, Ind., has a child with four living great-grandmothers and one great-grandfather. The child is Anna Marguerite, the infant daughter of Virgil Whitehead.

Lord Kelvin, the British scientist, on his departure from New York to England, denied a report that he had said the inhabitants of Mars were signaling to the earth.

Henry H. Windsor, an inter-oceanic canal student, predicts serious volcanic eruptions from Mont Consequina, Nicaragua, and obliteration of the canal if it is built.

Mme. Modjeska denies that she has abandoned the stage, and says that after a long vacation in Europe she will next year present a new play, "The Queen of Castile."

C. M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel company, has bought a railroad, beach and hotel on Staten Island to give his poor friends a vacation resort.

A CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

The Town of Goliad Practically Swept Away.

Seventy-Four Residents Are Killed and a Large Number Wounded—Deaths Elsewhere Being Listed Between 100 and 200.

Houston, Tex., May 15.—It is believed that between 100 and 200 lives have been lost in a hurricane which on Sunday swept northern and western Texas from the Red river to the lower Gulf coast, a stretch of fully 600 miles.

Of the fatalities nearly half occurred in Goliad, a town of 2,500 inhabitants on the San Antonio river, 60 miles southwest of this city. That place was almost entirely wrecked, and the most conservative estimate places the loss of life at 75, while scores of persons suffered injuries.

San Antonio, Austin, Mexico, Beeville and Fort Sam Houston suffered from the visitation, and it is believed that when reports from the country districts are all in the way that has befallen the Gulf coast since the hurricane of 1891 and its accompanying tidal wave engulfed the city of Galveston.

Going to the fact that wires are down in all directions, particularly between Houston and San Antonio, where the greatest damage was done, it is impossible to ascertain definitely the full extent of the storm or how severely other and smaller towns suffered. There is every reason to believe, however, that as in the case of previous storms from which the state has suffered the death toll in the outlying districts will greatly swell the death lists made up from first reports.

Goliad in Texas.

Reports from Goliad say the cyclone swept a path a mile long and about 250 yards in width. Within this area there is only one building left standing, and that is the residence of D. Davis, of the Goliad guards. The structure, however, is a wreck. The wrecked portion of the town extended north and south between church street and Father's street.

The section which suffered most was the residence portion, the lower part being the negro settlement, while the upper part contained the residence of the wealthier white classes. The Methodist and Baptist churches, and the Baptist parsonage, both just completed, and the negro Methodist church were destroyed. The Episcopal church was badly damaged, and fully 100 houses were totally destroyed. The courthouse, city hall, jail, postoffice, and other public buildings are gone. The town is desolated and through the streets men, women and children rushed searching for the bodies of loved ones or seeking in vain for knowledge of their fate.

A special train from Victoria, Tex., leaving doctors, nurses and medical men, friends and relatives of Goliad people, and the Oklahoma guards, reached the wrecked town at 7 o'clock Sunday. Cuero and Victoria, the nearest towns, sent aid immediately.

General Superintendent Foxworth, of the New York, Texas and Mexican railway, stopped the regular Beeville train at Goliad and turned it back to Victoria, bringing in on the return trip six doctors from there and abundance of medicine and surgical appliances. Another train came later from Cuero with a number of physicians and dozens of nurses and many citizens.

Great Damage at San Antonio.

San Antonio, Tex., May 15.—At 12:45 o'clock Sunday afternoon a terrible wind and rainstorm swept over San Antonio, damaging property not less than \$50,000, and it may reach \$75,000. The wind reached a velocity of 75 miles an hour and continued at the rate for nearly 20 minutes. It blew from the southeast and then shifted to the southwest, the greatest velocity being from the latter point. At Fort Sam Houston government property was damaged to the extent of \$50,000, the doors being torn off the officers' quarters and barracks. The West End church was completely destroyed; loss, \$2,000. Hartwell hotel damaged \$2,000. St. Louis college damaged \$4,000. Academy of the lady of the Sacred Heart damaged \$2,000. Damages to private residences will reach \$20,000. Several persons were injured, but there were no fatalities. The storm was a continuation of the one that swept over Goliad with such terrible results.

Three Children Drowned.

St. Paul, Minn., May 15.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Spring Valley, Minn., says: An electric storm, accompanied by a cloudburst, passed over Etina and Forestville, two small villages nine miles southeast of this city, Saturday night. Several large barns and other buildings were completely demolished. Herman Wilbright, wife and three children, who were returning home in a buggy, were thrown into the raging torrent and the three children were drowned.

Killed Little Girl.

Toledo, O., May 15.—The first fatal automobile accident occurred here Sunday, when James T. Bralley, the well-known independent telephone magistrate while speeding in his automobile with May School, a 12-year-old girl, riding a wheel. The girl was almost instantly killed.

Boat Lost.

London, May 15.—Lord Kitchener's figures showed 13,200 Boers left in the field on July 8, 1901, and since then he has killed or captured 17,250 without appreciable decrease in fighters.

Two Drowned.

Menominee, Mich., May 15.—Ed Boatman, of Marinette, Wis., and Caroline Gardner, aged 16, of this city, were drowned in the river here Sunday by the capsizing of a rowboat. Boatman leaves a wife and four small children. The couple were rowing above the dam, when their boat capsized in some unknown way.

Cholera in Philippines.

Manila, May 15.—The cholera situation in Manila and the provinces remains unchanged. The increase in cases continues and the fatalities are still about 50 per cent.

A YOUTHFUL SOVEREIGN.

Alfonso XIII. Takes the Oath of King of Spain—Cathedral Analyst 311, 1117.

Madrid, May 15.—King Alfonso attained his majority Saturday and became king in fact, as well as in name, having reached the age, 16, prescribed by the constitution.

The royal procession was formed on the Plaza de Armas, in front of the palace, shortly before two p. m., and proceeded to the chamber of deputies, where, in the presence of the senators and deputies, the king took the oath to uphold the constitution.

The procession was a spectacle of medieval magnificence. A detachment of the royal body guard rode in front of the massively gilded chariot termed the "Royal Crown," having gilt allegorical figures standing out in relief from the panels, and whose roof was



KING ALFONSO XIII.

surmounted by a heavy, gilded crown. The gold plated, molded lamps of this carriage were especially striking, being inset with imitation jewels. The hammercloth, a wonderful piece of embroidery work, is valued at \$12,000. The king and the queen regent were seated side by side in the royal coach, and were accompanied by the Infanta Maria Teresa, youngest sister of his majesty. It was drawn by eight speckled grays, in dark red harness, having heavy ornate ornamentation. Immense white ostrich plumes waved from the heads of these horses.

As the royal party entered the hall, everyone present rose and remained standing until the queen regent pronounced the words: "Be seated."

The president of the chamber, Senor Vega Armijo, who approached the table on which the Bible rested, then said, amid impressive silence:

"Senor, the cortes, convoked by your august mother, are assembled to receive from your majesty the oath, which, in accordance with the constitution, you come to take, to maintain the constitution and laws."

Senor Armijo then drew near to the king and held out the Bible, at the same time keeping open a book containing the formula of the oath. His majesty, placing his right hand on the Bible, then uttered the following words:

"I swear, by God, upon the Holy Bible, to maintain the constitution and laws. If I do not, may God reward me. If I do not, may He call me to account."

The queen regent, the royal party, and all others present listened to the foregoing, standing. King Alfonso then again seated himself on the throne, and the others also recreated themselves.

The president of the chamber returned to the table, and from there, addressing the king said:

"The cortes have received the oath your majesty has taken to maintain the constitution and laws."

At the same moment the booming of 21 guns was again heard, announcing to the city that the king had taken the oath.

Madrid, May 15.—An anarchist plot against King Alfonso has been discovered and six arrests, including that of Gabriel Lopez, an employee of an insurance company, have been made. Dynamite cartridges were found on the premises where Lopez was arrested. Lopez says he received a package of cartridges from another anarchist with instructions to throw them at the moment of the passage of the royal carriage in Saturday's procession.

Many Horses Perish.

Milwaukee, May 15.—One hundred and two thoroughbred horses were killed early Sunday morning by the burning of the Andrew Ueblich stock farm, near Racine. Mr. Ueblich is one of the leading officers in the Schlitz Brewing company and raised fine breeds of horses on his country place. The fire was caused by lightning.

A Fatal Mistake.

New York, May 15.—Miss Julia Williams, daughter of Mrs. Julia Williams, of Detroit, Mich., said to be a relative of Senator Hanna, died Sunday at the Fifth avenue hotel of an overdose of strychnine, taken in form of pills, by mistake. She was 22 years of age.

Has Not Resigned.

London, May 15.—The foreign office officials here say there is no truth in the report, circulated in the United States, that Lord Pauncefoot, the British ambassador at Washington, has requested that, on account of the state of his health, his resignation be immediately accepted.

Will Meet in Minneapolis.

Chicago, May 15.—Hundreds of Chicago teachers are making preparations to attend the annual convention of the National Educational association, which will be held at Minneapolis, July 8 to 11.

East Bound Flyer Wrecked.

Williamsport, Pa., May 15.—The east-bound flyer on the Philadelphia and Erie division of the Pennsylvania railroad ran into the rear end of a freight train one mile west of Jersey Shore Saturday, injuring Conductor George Kiley, of the freight train. The passengers were uninjured.

Cabinet Resigned.

Pelagado, Serbia, May 15.—King Alexander has accepted the resignations of the Serbian cabinet. Mr. Faslos, formerly a radical, has been entrusted with the formation of a new minister.

SUPPLIES ARE SUFFICIENT.

United States Consul Ayme Calls Halt in Gifts to the Martinique Soldiers.

Washington, May 15.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from United States Consul Ayme at Fort de France announcing that the relief supplies now about are quite sufficient for the Martinique sufferers and suggesting that while St. Vincent may be in need the public subscriptions in the United States should cease at once.

Washington, May 15.—Secretary Moody Saturday received the following cablegram from Commander T. S. McLean, of the Cincinnati:

"St. Lucia, May 15.—Excitement Martinique calming down. Many refugees, not destitute or starving, but frightened by epidemic disaster at St. Pierre and grave loss of property and in some sections portion of blood, were leaving estates and sections which had not suffered. Many cases of plagues in those districts. Government taking action to stop it. In some sections districts many cattle may die because volcanic dust over vegetation. A few good rains would cure much of this condition. To-day visited and explored ruins of St. Pierre and killed some rats at St. Pierre. Found some persons charmed remains. Victims has returned to De France. Reports disaster St. Vincent very serious. Conditions very conditions. Victims and in some respects conditions of living as bad or worse than Martinique."

Fort de France, May 15.—Citizens of Fort de France were thrown into a panic by a series of explosions on Mont Pelée; a steamer was boarded and preparations made to flee. A volcanic dust shower is falling upon the city and harbor.

KILLED IN RACE RIOT.

Eight Men Are Slain and a Score Injured in Battle at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., May 15.—An effort by officers of the law to arrest negro outlaws who had barricaded themselves in a store resulted in eight men being killed, including three policemen, a white citizen and four negroes. Six persons, black and white, were wounded. The most exciting scenes prevailed at the place of the disturbance and all available policeman, with militia, called out by the governor, had all they could do to keep down a general riot. An entire block of buildings was burned before the conflict, which began early Saturday morning, was terminated. Twenty arrests of negroes charged with various misdemeanors were reported by the police. In some instances the officers experienced considerable difficulty in protecting their victims from the excited crowds.

PEST HAS COME.

Return of the 12-Year Locusts Is Reported from Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

Washington, May 15.—Large numbers of 12-year locusts have made their appearance in this city and reports of similar visitation have reached the department of agriculture from Altoona, Pa., and Nashville, Tenn. The department has a full record of their appearance in 1893, and its experts know where to look for them this year. According to the charts Maryland and Indiana will be most affected. It is anticipated that the locusts will be reported from other portions of Pennsylvania and Tennessee, and from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and possibly a few other localities.

WILL GO TO SUPREME BENCH.

Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts, Is Succeeded Justice Gray, Who Is to Retire.

Boston, May 15.—It is said in Boston on the best authority that Samuel Hoar, of Concord, Mass., a Boston lawyer of wide reputation, has been tendered by President Roosevelt the position of the United States supreme bench now occupied by Justice Horace Gray, and that Mr. Hoar has accepted. Judge Gray is well past the retirement age, 70 years, and he is said to have notified the president of his intention to retire. Mr. Hoar, who is 57 years old, is a nephew of Senator Hoar and son of the famous Judge E. Rockwood Hoar.

Strike Averted.

Hartford, Pa., May 15.—All differences between the operators and miners of the Springfield, Ill., district have been adjusted and there will be no strike there for a year at least. An agreement was reached after a long conference between representatives of the men and their employers, who had come here to discuss the few differences between them. The details of the agreement were not made public, but it is known that it will hold for one year.

Fraud Guilty of Perjury.

St. Louis, May 15.—The jury in the case of Julius Lehmann, on trial for perjury in connection with the "lovable" scandal, returned a verdict this evening of guilty and fixed his punishment at two years in the penitentiary.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

Houston, May 15.—Fire here destroyed the greater part of the business section of the town, 23 residences and three churches, entailing a loss of \$400,000, only one-third of which is covered by insurance. One hundred and twenty-five families are rendered homeless.

Havana Celebrates.

Havana, May 15.—Havana is celebrating the advent of the republic with fireworks. Havana merchants gave a farewell reception and banquet for Gen. Wood. President-elect Palma is writing his message.

Woman Burned to Death.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 15.—Mrs. Frederick D. Beck, wife of a traveling man, was burned to death in her home and her mother, Mrs. Martha J. Emery, was seriously, but not fatally, injured. The fire was caused by a lamp explosion.

Fire Killed.

Lincoln, Neb., May 15.—In a collision on the Burlington's Hilling line, near Hyanas, between train No. 42, the Portland St. Louis flyer, east-bound, and an extra stock train, west-bound, five men were killed and six injured.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

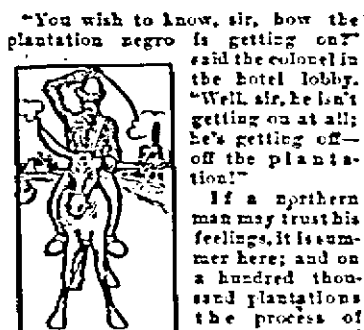
New Rural Routes.

Orders have been issued providing for the establishment of rural free delivery at eight points in Wisconsin to embrace an area of 395 square miles. This service will go into effect at the following places on July 1:

Albany, Green county, embracing an area of 48 square miles, population, 525. Avoca, Iowa county, 16 square miles, population, 267. Barab, Dodge county, 16 square miles, population, 1,137. Blanchard

PRESENT-DAY AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The Place in Southern Agriculture Occupied by the Negro Farmers.



The Old Time Southern Negro.

"You wish to know, sir, how the plantation negro is getting on?" said the colonel in the hotel lobby. "Well, sir, he's getting on all right; he's getting off the plantation."

If a northern man may trust his feelings, it is aummer here; and on a hundred thousand plantations the process of "making a crop of cotton" is well begun. The negroes doing the work; but if you ask a white man about his success as a farmer, the answer is always that the colored man is crowding into town and leaving the broad fields of the south to weeds. Just as the colonel said:

"If that is the case," I asked, "how is it that Texas alone raised more cotton last year than the entire south in 1937?"

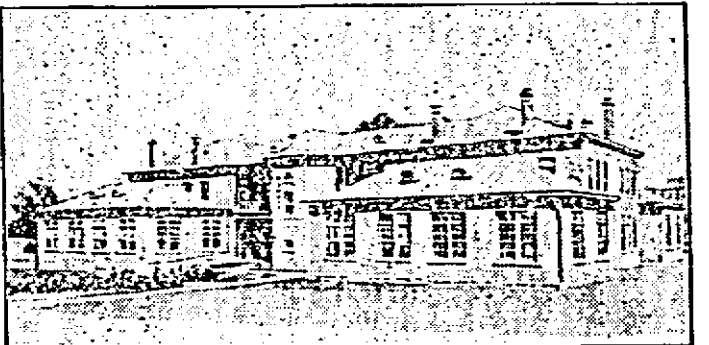
"Certainly, sir, we raise more cotton all the time," said the colonel. "That's the trouble; there's too much cotton, and the price is beggarly; beggarly, sir. No one in the north can understand the difficulties—but permit me, if I do not exhaust your patience, to illustrate with a bit of my own experience."

"Although my own time is mainly devoted to the larger world of affairs, I have a small plantation of a thousand acres up the state, which for sen-

now prosperous tell of early struggles when they and their families lived on bread and "assafras tea" or "con-fidit coffee"—the latter cracked corn of wheat dried and browned, precisely like the much advertised coffee substitutes of today.

R. L. Smith, principal of the colored public school in Oakland, Tex., has a sense of humor along with his common sense. He encouraged hen-raising and bee-keeping among the colored women in his region by organizing a "Ladies' Barnyard Auxiliary to the Farmers' Improvement society." The grandiloquent title was so attractive that thousands of dollars were brought to town thereby. James Elder, a negro farmer of Bullock county, Ala., has 700 fruit trees. Henry Overton, of Tennessee, began life without a penny, earning a dollar a day and living in a hired house. Within two years he was a contractor, hiring men to work for him. Now he has 250 acres of land, 25 horses and mules and some town real estate. There are richer negroes in the country than these, but the town man is less important industrially than the farmer.

I am told that Tuskegee (accent the second syllable; the "g" is hard) is the largest technical school in the United States, without regard to color. I do not vouch for the statement, but last year there were 1,233 students from 29 states and territories; six foreign countries were represented, including 11 students



DOROTHY HALL, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. For the Industrial Training of Girls; Built Entirely by Student Bricklayers and Carpenters.

timental reasons I retain. Last year I rented a "two-mule farm" to an old negro named Andy, who had always lived on the place. A "two-mule farm" is 20 acres, one and three-mule farms being respectively 25 and 35 acres. The basis of measurement is cotton land only, a liberal but unmeasured strip of corn bottom being thrown in with each rental as a necessary condition. I may add that another necessary condition was the loan by myself of \$50 to Andy to make the crop; the rental price was to be \$50, which with the loan was a lien on the cotton he should bring by his labor from the earth.

"Absorbed in my affairs, I heard little from the busy hum of toil upon the plantation until summoned thither by an extraordinary legal tangle. Andy had promptly sublet his lease to another negro named Jim, and both Andy and Jim had contracted the unmade crop to agents. Jim did the work, and naturally claimed the disposition of the result. Andy's agent sued him for breach of contract; I had to hire him a lawyer and pay his verdict with the costs, amounting to \$40. Whether Jim had also borrowed money for his reason's expense, and how he and Andy finally settled their affairs, I forbore to ask. As for myself, the rent money was two dollars short, so that my remuneration for 25 acres of the finest cotton land in the south, sir, was ten dollars, which did not cover my railroad fare to settle matters for Andy, to say nothing of the loss of time."

"Why did you have to pay Andy's judgment and costs?"

The colonel looked puzzled for a moment; then a look of pain crossed his expressive features. He seemed hurt, but controlled his feelings manfully. "Possibly I forgot to mention," he said, softly, after a brief pause, "that Andy was one of our negroes. He has always lived on the plantation, sir. And his action, though unbusinesslike and not conducive to the orderly conduct of affairs, was not malicious."

The southerner is always ready to tell such a story, and he tells it with the skill that makes his section the breeding ground of novelists. And yet the negro is there, on the plantation, where he was "beto'd de wah." And the cotton staple has far more than doubled since 1900, while truck-farming, not even thought of then, has grown to vast proportions. The plantation negro and his male are the makers of the south. They are the foundation. And into his cotton and his corn—cloth to cover and food to feed the world—the negro is plunging with vigor. He's working for himself.

It's the black man's turn now to tell a story. Here it is, just as Stepmore Lipscomb told it at the Tuskegee farmers' conference:

"I began workin' for board an' clothes, but pitty soon my white folks says: 'Stepmory, you's worth wages now.' An' I allers answers: 'Thank you, sir.' I never give no mortgage. When I went to farm, I had two mules an' two little boys. I had to buy the mules on part credit. The white man say to me: 'Stepmory, I take you w'd foh one-third the price of 'em mules.' Now I own 1,190 acres of lan' an' I ain't a debt in the world."

An acre of land doesn't mean in Alabama what it would in the Geneva valley or near Chicago. But it has a value for the man who can dig that value out.

The southern negro is not always careless and happy-go-lucky. A stout fellow named Barroughs said at the conference that he lived on bread and water until he saved money "nough to buy land. Thirty of negroes who are

SUGAR BEET STATES.

They Will Control Senate Action on Reciprocity Bill.

Measure Will Probably Be Smothered in Committee on Commerce, Dominated by Ali-Hison and Barroughs.

(Special Washington Letter.)

"I WAS so amazed that I made no reply, deeming silence the most prudent for the time being," said Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, in reference to a remark made to him by the secretary of war.

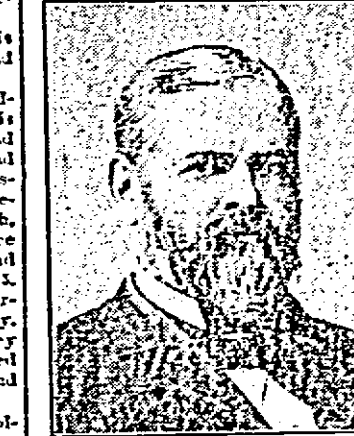
"He said: 'It seems a pity that any of our people have been encouraged to engage in a business which would cripple the Antislavery cause.' In other words, his sympathies were with the Cubans, as against our own people, who have invested their millions in beet sugar. That remark intensified my opposition to the reciprocity bill."

The measure referred to is now before the senate, and no writer can positively predict what will be done with it, but there are good reasons for believing that the senate will defer action for a long time. The bill is now in charge of the senate committee on commerce. Senators Allison, of Iowa, and Barroughs, of Michigan, are two of the leading and influential members of that committee; and they are from beet sugar producing states. Men who have had long years of practical experience in national affairs are predicting that the two senators named will kill the measure by smothering it in the committee. They can delay committee action for a couple of months; and then it will be time for adjournment.

Representative Richardson, the leader of the democrats in the house of representatives, says: "While I have as high personal regard for the present chief executive as I have had for any of his predecessors, I felt that in dealing with the Cuban reciprocity bill we had an opportunity to cooperate with a number of republicans in defeating the main feature of that bill, in order to show to the president and to his successors that they must not go too far in undertaking to shape national legislation. The representatives of the people have spoken in no uncertain manner."

Quite a number of statesmen have expressed substantially the same sentiment to your correspondent. There was an intensely earnest spirit pervading the house of representatives while that reciprocity bill was under consideration; and, in fact, for several weeks before it was reported from the committee on ways and means. But this earnest spirit was patriotic and not personal. It was with him that the bill reported was a good one were fair with all others, but the opponents of the bill who stood for protection to the beet sugar industry, after exhausting all parliamentary patience, cut themselves loose from party ties and voted according to their convictions. Such an independent, non-partisan spirit has not been displayed in either the senate or the house of representatives for more than a quarter of a century. The final vote showed unmistakably that the representatives of the people will legislate independently when it comes to questions directly affecting their constituents.

Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, says: "I was also amazed when I heard what the secretary of war had said to Col. Hepburn; and that evidence of the sympathy for Cuba, which was greater than sympathy for our own people, impelled me to great-



SENATOR J. C. BURROWS. (Leader in Finance Committee, in Charge of the Bill.)

er efforts to defend the beet sugar industry. What we have done for Cuba all the world knows; and now I propose that we shall look out for our folks at home."

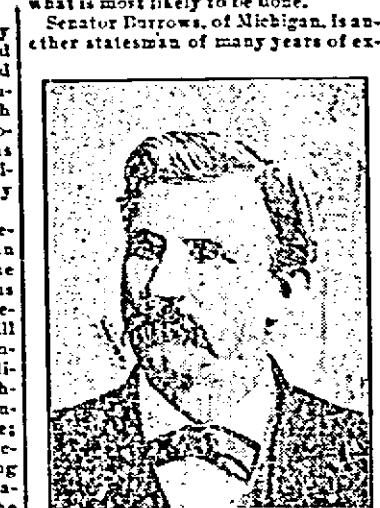
Senator Teller, of Colorado, voicing a sentiment similar to that uttered by Mr. Shafroth, says: "You may be sure that there will be no reciprocity law enacted during this session of congress, so far as our relations with Cuba are concerned. The members of the popular branch of the congress have shown that a majority of them are in favor of the beet sugar industry. The senate would be wasting time to pass an amended bill, because we know that it would not be accepted by the house of representatives, and therefore would not become a law. Considerable time is sometimes wasted in the senate, but never over affairs which are absolutely futile."

Because this is a subject of great interest not only to the beet rais-

ing farmers, whose name is legion, but interesting also to the beet sugar manufacturers, and ultimately to all classes of business men, considerable time has been devoted to under-taking to so ascertain the situation as to forecast the result. The representatives of a number of prominent metropolitan newspapers have been urged to this quest by their managing editors.

When the words of Senator Teller are quoted, you will understand that they are the words of a statesman of well nigh half a century of experience in national affairs. Just as men can usually tell what their wives or children would do under certain conditions, so venerable senators who know their legislative body well can tell what is most likely to be done.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, is another statesman of many years of ex-



HON. J. D. RICHARDSON. (Democratic Leader in the House of Representatives.)

perience in national affairs. Like Senator Teller, he is from a beet sugar producing state, and his opinion might be biased in opposition to the bill which has passed the house. But, although either one or both of them might thus be biased, you will understand the weight of their opinions when reminded of the fact that two or three senators can delay and ultimately prevent legislation under the rules of the senate.

It was with reference to a full understanding of these legislative conditions that Senator Barroughs said: "If Michigan were the only state interested in protecting the beet sugar industry, I would oppose the reciprocity bill, and so would Senator McMillan, my colleague. But, as I understand it, there are 11 senators from beet sugar producing states, and you know that a body of 11 determined men in the senate can be so formidable as to be almost invincible. Moreover, in addition to the 11 senators from states interested in beet sugar production, there are many senators who believe with us that protection should be given to that industry and they will voluntarily take our part. Therefore it would seem to me that you might safely predict that there will be no Cuban reciprocity legislation this year."

Senator Burton, of Kansas, another senator from the beet sugar country, says: "Although I have only been a member of the senate a little more than one year, I have in that time made the acquaintance of the older senators to whom leadership is accredited. From them I glean information which impels me to believe that the bill which has come from the house of representatives will never be enacted into law. The senate might amend; but the house would accept no amendments. The majority of the direct representatives of the people have spoken so emphatically that the senate could not misunderstand it if it would."

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, one of the most patriotic and forceful of statesmen, says: "We have done more than a fraternal duty for Cuba. We have taxed ourselves \$250,000,000 in order to give liberty and self-government to Cuba. We gave upwards of 40,000 lives in her behalf. Every life lost by disease and death in our army in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines was given in order that Cuba might be free. Besides expending \$250,000,000 on our neighbors, we relieved Cuba of a public debt of \$200,000,000 which Spain intended to collect from the revenues of the island. We have given Cuba enough to ease the everlasting gratitude of her people and their posterity. They have no right to ask more. They had no right to expect so much."

And now for a little secret history; not all of it, but enough. More than a year ago Gen. Fitzhugh Lee announced at a banquet in Omaha that our flag will never come down in Cuba. He told the truth, but unfortunately, we shall maintain national stations and have other pretenses for keeping the flag aloft there. Shortly before Gen. Lee was indicted, the secretary of war said to Gen. James H. Wilson: "It may take three or four years for voluntary annexation, but it will come. We will accept the first president for Cuba."

The first president of Cuba will be Palma, of New York, an American citizen, who has not lived in Cuba for more than a quarter of a century. He was elected, just as President Diaz is elected in Mexico; and not by free balloting, as we elect our presidents. He will perform his duty by hastening annexation. That will be the next chapter in the history of our relations with Cuba. It was the purpose of McKinley. It is the purpose of Roosevelt and his administration.

SMITH D. FRY.

HIRED WEDDING PRESENTS.

Silverware and Other Articles of Flimsy Borrowed to Make a Show at Well Weddings.

A silversmith observes that he makes more money by loaning articles than in the legitimate way of business. All kinds of silver and fancy ornaments are borrowed to make a grand show in the present room. Many articles still in his shop have realized their value over and over again, and are yet in condition for further service, says a New York exchange.

For instance, a silver teapot of antique design has been out over 50 times and is good as new; teaspoons, carvers, marble clocks, etc., are in constant demand, and as the goods are merely on show for a few days they come back unimpaired.

Speaking of a recent wedding which caused some sensation in the particular locality, the silversmith said: "A description of the wedding gifts occupied half a column of newspaper print, one-third of the articles being borrowed from my establishment. Others were from different houses and most likely a dozen or so were really presents. I saw the lot tastefully arranged about the room, the borrowed ones ticketed with names of imaginary donors. Quite a crowd had gathered to see the wedding presents, which made a brave array. I warrant many of the young lady admirers felt envious at the particular good fortune of the bride. How they would enjoy themselves if they knew the source from which the most handsome articles had been derived!"

This is not an exceptional case, the loaning of wedding presents having become quite a trade.

Then there is the wedding cake. Few brides are so humble that they cannot obtain some sort of cake for the occasion; but the grand cake, the huge confection with its lofty ornaments and orange wreaths, its cupid and silver leaves, is the one that is borrowed.

Cakes of the massive order may be loaned, which possibly are not cakes at all. Nothing is there genuine about them save the icing and the sugar. Cupids and silver leaves, is the one that is borrowed.

Of the massive order may be loaned, which possibly are not cakes at all. Nothing is there genuine about them save the icing and the sugar. Cupids and silver leaves, is the one that is borrowed.

Where a dummy cake is used there is always a small one to distribute amongst the guests, otherwise the handsome sham would be regarded with suspicion. A certain confectioner has generally three or four imposing property cakes on hand. When a good order is given for sweets and pastry for the wedding feast, a sham bridecake may be lent free to ornament the festive board.

Very rich-looking shams are even made of paper—body, sugar-work and flowers as well. So carefully turned out are they that closer inspection than is generally granted a bridecake is necessary to discover the deception. The paper productions are cheap and are to be purchased—not hired. A few shillings, it is said, will buy a beautiful imitation of a tangerine cake. America is responsible for their introduction.

Actual bridal gowns and veils may be borrowed—an economical proceeding for brides who cannot afford a big sum on a dress that is intended for a few hours' wear.

Small bridesmaids, who bring their own elaborate dresses, are also willing to be hired. Their presence amongst strangers is sure to elicit wonder and admiration, which is exactly what those who like a showy wedding desire.

WOMAN WITH QUEER JOB.

Los Angeles Female Detective Takes Medicine Prescribed by Un-licensed Doctors.

Chief among the witnesses in a recent police court case was a woman who has about the queerest job in the world. She makes her living, not by doctoring people, but by being doctoring, says a Los Angeles report.

She is a female detective hired by the Los Angeles Medical society to go around to doctors suspected of practicing without license and get them to prescribe for her purported ills.

She has been treated for everything she ever had a suspicion of several times, and has now started in on some fancy ailments of which she had heard rumors.

Miss Brooks—that is her name—is a very pretty woman and very demure. She is the last person on the face of the earth who would be taken for a female sleuth.

Her latest exploit was to visit the office of a certain "doctor" with a woman friend, and tell him that she had rheumatism in the left shoulder. If she ever been treated by electricity, was what Dr. Marce wanted to know.

No, Miss Brooks had not, but she had heard that electricity was very good for rheumatism.

She made an appointment with him, and came again in a day or so, with her friend, barrel her shoulder, and said a shivering shudder added to her singular medical history.

In court the doctor advanced a defense the claim that he was not practicing for himself, but was employed by another physician. It was admitted, however, that he put his own name in the advertisements.

MEN OF MONEY AND THEIR METHODS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Does it sometimes seem to you that the words "Vanderbilt" and "Rockefeller" are often in these letters?

I fear it; but what is a poor fellow to do when, for instance, the capital of the Standard Oil bank has just been increased to \$25,000,000 and its surplus to \$15,000,000? When this increase makes it not only twice as large as any other bank in New York and five times as large as any in other parts of the country, but with its strong affiliations with 16 other banks and trust companies in New York and with not a few outside, makes it really the equal of the Credit Lyonnais and the Deutsche bank and many other famous European institutions?

Not to mention it would be to ignore what everybody talks about.

Only three years ago no bank in New York had a capital larger than \$5,000,000. In those days the number of banks was greater than with all the increase of business it is now. The two great Morgan banks, the First National and the Bank of Commerce, have but \$10,000,000 each to-day; and when the conservative old First National increased its capital within the year to that sum the feat was more than a nine days' sensation.

The resources of these institutions are but faintly indicated by their capital. While the City bank's capital was \$10,000,000 the shares sold at \$20 each, making their total value \$20,000,000; with the increase the total share value will be at least twice this sum. For every dollar of capital in the Chemical bank—Hetty Green's—there are \$23 of surplus. The First National was so rich that its note clerk, Alvord, was able to loot it of \$20,000 by robbing the receipts every day and making a temporary balance good only for that day. And when the defalcation became known it was comparatively such a trifle that confidence in the bank was not so much as menaced for a moment.

How a Bank Grows Great.

The City bank can get direct upon \$25,000,000 of capital from carrying the vast deposits of the "Standard Oil crowd," all of whom are more or less interested in it. This is a liberative way of enabling a rich man to grow richer yet. Suppose, for instance, that he is a director in a mutual insurance company. The directors buy or start a bank or trust company; then they make it the depository of the funds of the insurance company, and at a moment's notice it becomes a paying concern, and shares obtained on "the ground floor" are worth several hundred dollars each. The directors of one insurance company have in this way become the owners of three great subsidiary financial institutions. This is not technically dishonest. The insurance funds are well handled, and policy holders get the benefit of the insurance companies' profits, but not of the dividends of the banks and trust companies founded upon their money.

Directors who attend meetings of financial bodies draw five dollars in gold for each session. But that isn't why they attend. The business of a single great corporation can make a big bank, a big firm of lawyers and a number of minor and feeding concerns all prosperous.

Take an instance so far removed from the banking business as to seem wholly foreign. The capital of the Fuller Construction company has just been increased to \$10,000,000; its sole business is speculating in land and the erection of "sky-scrapers." Mr. Stillman, president of the Standard Oil bank, and Mr. Henry Morgenthau, are the heavy men in the concern, with ex-Mayor Grant and others to manage the technical and political ends. I wouldn't wonder if the Fuller company would build the new City bank upon the vast site of the old Custom House. And why not?

A City Where "Money Talks."

The danger is that people may get so accustomed to think that "money talks" that they think the only thing that does.

Mr. Stillman and Mr. Morgenthau, for another instance, have just bought for Columbia university an athletic field of nine acres seven miles from Wall street upon an almost inaccessible height. It cost \$250,000. There are only 11 colleges of the nearly 200 in the country that have as much money for their entire endowment as this one playground costs.

An opera box is worth \$20,000—half of one has just been sold for \$25,000. A seat in the stock exchange costs about the former sum. The new hall of records, merely for storing deeds and mortgages, a utilitarian building shoved away out of sight behind the bridge entrance, is honestly costing as much as the magnificent congressional library, the wonder of Washington.

It is a part of the handicap of living in a great city, especially one that has only the dimension of length, that it gives a new definition to Dr. Johnson's ponderous phrase about the "identicality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." You don't now look for that in Mrs. Thrale's beer vat, as did the philosopher, but in city land, if one is so fortunate as to own any, or in shares of bank stock to which the owners can

give value by diverting thither the business of vast corporations.

How rapid this process may be Baker No. 2 is an instance. There are in finance two great Bakers—the president of the First National bank, Morgan's associate, and the president of the Atlantic Transport line of steamers—the latter also Mr. Morgan's associate in the newly-formed ocean traffic trust.

Only three years ago the Transport boats were sneeringly referred to as "cattle steamers." And it was the truth. They did carry cattle; you could smell cows. People used to say that the cows wandered into the dining-room, but that was a pleasant lie. What was true was that only people looking for cheap passage tried the Baker boats. Then came the first pool; then the Atlantic people began building bigger boats. Now their concern is the mainstay of the Morgan merger, Baker is the head of it as a practical ship man and his boats are a link in the chain of transportation companies reaching by ship and Morgan's railroads and Pacific steamers from China to Europe. So much for the power of combination.

The Little Church Around the Corner.

Yet if on Fifth avenue one gets moral crick-in-the-neck from gazing at tall buildings, or is blinded by the dazzle of two-diamond ladies, so that he thinks money is everything, there is a near corrective.

A few paces east on Twenty-ninth street a beautiful space of green is disclosed. Trees shade it, birds twitter ceaselessly there in the early dawn, and behind is the prettiest, quaintest, most rambling and inconsequential church in the city. It is called "The Little Church Around the Corner," and there are few who do not know its pathetic story. It was 22 years ago that George Holland died and his family provided for a funeral from the "big church on the corner" of the same street. When the rector, the Rev. Dr. Sabine, learned that the dead man was an actor he told the brother, E. M. Holland, and dear, kindly old Joseph Jefferson that they would better make arrangements at "the little church around the corner, where they do such things." They told the story in the dusk of their indignation. Dr. Sabine was driven from the city and the popular title was fixed for the smaller church for so long as it shall stand. Really, it is the "Church of the Transfiguration," really its venerable pastor, the Rev. Dr. Houghton, is a stern old man who does not approve of the theater, but does not seem himself justified in spinning any who come to him for Christian ministrations, as actor folk steadily do and will.

Dr. Houghton was a middle-aged man when George Holland died; he is a very old one now, assisted in his parish by his son; but he himself spoke the last words the other day over the widow of George Holland, gone after long waiting to join him in the beyond. She has left a son to carry out the traditions of a family of able actors in Joseph Holland, strong actor and loving son.

Dr. Hirsch, Heresy Hunter.

The death of the Rev. George W. F. Hirsch caused fairly a ripple upon the theological waves, yet was once the time when he raised thereon a tempest.

It was Dr. Hirsch, then in the prime of vigorous manhood, who in 1892 brought charges of heresy against Dr. Briggs, of the Union theological seminary, the trial of which convulsed the denomination. Afterward Dr. Hirsch brought similar charges against Dr. McMillan, of the same seminary. The net effect of the trials was the loss of both men to the denomination. Dr. Briggs is now a valued Episcopalian clergyman in this city.

Dr. Hirsch was a close friend of a newspaper man whom I know. On the night after the charges were brought my friend happened to meet Dr. Hirsch and chatted with him upon various topics, until the doctor happened to mention the heresy case. No one had thought of it as a matter of possible interest as news. It was then nine in the evening.

"Tell me all about it," demanded the writer. Quick and sharp he plied questions, until he had an understanding of the whole matter; then he started for the telegraph office, leaving the astonished doctor gazing after his horizontal coat tails. By writing three reports of varying lengths to suit three classes of papers the reporter managed that night to serve one paper in each of perhaps 60 cities with a "wait" at "exclusive" rates. I never knew how much he made out of it, but the separate payments ran from \$20 down. Nowadays \$20 would not be too much to demand for such an "exclusive" in this city, and early as much would be obtained in Philadelphia.

Domestic Trials.

Mr. Nugget—Oh, what's the matter with you. You're forever fading fault.

Mrs. Nugget (sweetly)—Well, that realizes things; you're forever fading one.

Mr. Nugget—Losing one?

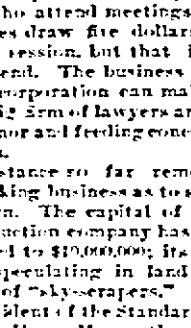
Mrs. Nugget—Yes, your temper. Surely that's a fault—Catholic Standard and Times.



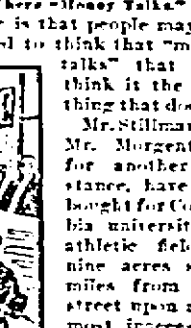
Joseph Holland as "Eben Holden."



Dr. Hirsch, Heresy Hunter.



Dr. Briggs, of the Union theological seminary.



Dr. McMillan, of the same seminary.

Bits of Local Gossip

For prices and style, call on H. Lewis, the clothier.

F. E. Miller of Trenton was here over Sunday.

William Ashton returned Monday from Oshkosh.

John Moran of Woodbury transacted business here Monday.

Aug. Panka of Antigo was in the city visiting friends Tuesday.

Wm. Schlicht of Milwaukee was a caller here the first of the week.

Glen Faust of Tomahawk was in the city the latter part of last week.

Henry Knorr of Antigo was in Rhinelander Monday and Tuesday.

Rev. Geo. Babcock conducted services at Eagle River Tuesday evening.

E. O. Brown was a business visitor in Wausau several days of last week.

Jonas Radcliffe was down from Milwaukee Tuesday for a visit with friends.

Wm. Bailey of Birnamwood was a business caller in the city several days of this week.

Mrs. C. Hofmeister of Woodruff was in the city a couple of days last week doing shopping.

A. F. Schliesmann left Saturday for Milwaukee, where he spent a few days on business.

J. Field, agent at Woodruff for the "Soo" line, spent last Sunday with friends in this city.

FOX SALE—Good second-hand rock store, with reservoir attachment. Apply at this office.

Fred. Hansen of Tomahawk was in the city over Sunday, a guest at the Arlington house.

Remember the dramatic reading by Miss Maud Lettice Gilkey, at the Baptist church this evening.

Mrs. Jerry Dunn is at Tomahawk this week, a guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Wilkey.

Green mixed 4 foot wood for sale. Quantities to suit purchaser at \$2.50 per cord. Inquire at this office. 12-1

Albert Maybee and little son were down from Lac du Flambeau on a shopping expedition last Saturday.

Osceola Winkler returned yesterday from Cranston, where he has spent a number of weeks working in a saw mill.

S. B. King and R. P. King of Lindsey this state, spent a number of days of last week in Rhinelander on business.

Miss Ethel LaSelle left for Chicago Saturday night, where she will visit with relatives and friends for two weeks.

Mrs. J. J. Beardon enjoyed several days of last week visiting at Woodruff, the guest of her friend, Mrs. Kieckhefer.

Mike Langdon resumed his duties on the road the first of the week after spending a few days here visiting at his home.

FOX SALE—Good house and lot on north side for sale at a big bargain. Taken at once. Inquire of W. W. Carr. 19-1

Col. James Tubbs, who is sealing for Brown Bros. at their camp near Pine Lake, spent Sunday in the city with friends.

Charles Wilson, landlord at Hotel Clifton, was a Sunday visitor at Pembine, going over to view last Thursday's wreck.

There will be no service in the German Lutheran church next Sunday as Rev. DeJong will preach at Eagle River.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Walker departed Sunday for Appleton, where they will spend a number of days visiting Mr. Walker's parents.

Miss Edna Sargent, who was teaching in the Bowles district, returned to her home in this city Saturday, her school having closed for the term.

Miss Maud Lettice Gilkey, the well known dramatic reader, appears for the first time in this city at the Baptist church this evening. Don't fail to hear her.

Mrs. Emma and Mrs. Henry, two well known Gladstone, Mich., ladies, were in the city over Sunday to visit Steve Meagher who is confined in St. Mary's hospital.

Mr. Clements of Antigo attended the dancing party given by the Junior at Brumley's hall last Friday evening. He returned home the following morning.

John Reynolds was down from Three Lakes last week visiting his family. He is in the employ of the Woodruff & Maguire company acting as engineer on their big tugboat.

The storm Monday played havoc with the lines of the Bell Telephone Co. between this city and Woodruff and Manager Lashway was busy Tuesday getting the service in shape again.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Morgan of Jeddah were in the city last Thursday, coming over to attend the marriage of their daughter, Miss Maggie, to Charles Priebe, which occurred that morning.

E. H. Hasky of St. Paul, who is traveling auditor for the "Soo" railway was in the city last week. Mr. Hasky is an enthusiastic bowler and has held up some high scores on the Lewis alleys.

Frank Strasky was over from Gladstone, Mich., last Saturday and Sunday enroute for his brother-in-law, Steve Meagher, at St. Mary's hospital, who was badly injured in the "Soo" wreck last Thursday at Pembine.

J. P. Hansen & Co., the leading clothiers in Rhinelander.

James Aldstrom of Merrill is in the city today.

"Joni" Brazell of Jeddah was in the city Monday.

Will Stevens fished for trout at Deerbrook Sunday.

B. Seymour of Tomahawk was in the city last Thursday.

A. P. Aley of Escanaba, Mich., was in the city over Sunday.

If in want of tomato or cabbage plants see A. Kuehli. 21-p

W. A. Warren of Medford transacted business in the city Saturday.

W. A. Warren of Medford was in the city the latter part of last week.

H. Rittinghouse of Kaukauna was here the last of the week on business.

A watch free with all suits over \$5.00 in price at H. Lewis' clothing store.

F. E. Chandler of Antigo was a business visitor in the city several days of last week.

Roy Martin of New London transacted business in this city several days of last week.

F. Turley, a well known woodsman, was in the city Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Myron Thompson was at Carou Saturday on business connected with the Wisconsin Veneer Co.

Miss Downs of Ripon was called here the first of the week by the serious illness of her brother Mike.

Edward Faust, Gilbert Forsyth, and Will Abbott spent Sunday at Rehau on a short pleasure trip.

Mr. and Mrs. James Fridge were down from Tomahawk Lake doing shopping in the city last Friday.

Miss Aggie Pison and Miss Mable Roberts of Antigo were guests of Mrs. Henry Stevens over Sunday.

Green and dry sixteen inch slab wood for sale cheap. Telephone 18.

Mrs. Louis H. Dunner returned Tuesday from Seymour, where she spent two weeks with her parents.

Miss Mamie Peety returned Tuesday morning from a few weeks' visit with her sister and friends at Hardsburg.

Mrs. George Long of Woodruff arrived in the city last Thursday and will make an extended visit here with her sister.

Miss Bronick, who is teaching in the Pine Lake district school, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city with friends.

FOX SALE—A new upright piano, also a hand organ in good condition. For further particulars enquire at this office.

Mrs. Basy and mother left for Tomahawk yesterday morning, where they will spend several days the guests of friends.

Mose Jansen and sister, Miss Ellen, of Philox were in the city Monday on their way to Bessemer, Mich., where their brother is seriously ill.

Mrs. Leadletter left last Thursday morning for her home in Stevens Point, after enjoying several days in this city, the guest of her son.

The Bon Ami club held another of their dancing parties tonight at the New Grand hall. The Rhinelander orchestra will furnish the music.

A. S. Pierce departed last Thursday for Marquette, Mich., where he spent several days on business connected with the Silverthorne Lumber company.

Mrs. J. H. Williams, sister of Mrs. E. A. Lillie, arrived here last Wednesday from Cripple Creek, Colorado, for a three months' visit with relatives in this state.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Prior and little daughter Inez of Pelican Lake were in the city the last of the week, guests at the home of Mrs. C. A. Prior in the Fifth ward.

Peter Hammer returned Saturday to Iowa after enjoying a week's visit with his family here. Mr. Hammer reports business at Iowa as brisk and expects to soon move his family there.

Doctor Stone performed a delicate and successful operation on David Dahlf, a single man aged 57 years, last week at St. Mary's hospital. The man had been suffering with tuberculosis.

Lost—Red striped cow with bell, white spots on body. Brass rivets on ends of horns. Lost Monday from Crofoot's farm. Please leave word at this office if you have seen the animal. E. O. Curry.

John Downes, who makes his home in St. Paul was in the city Monday and Tuesday, having been summoned here by the illness of his brother Mike, whose death occurred Monday night at the hospital.

Will Meagher and wife of Antigo spent Sunday in the city at St. Mary's hospital where Mr. Meagher's brother, Steve, is confined. Will is a well known North-Western line freight engineer and has charge of engine No. 41, which runs between Antigo and Ashland.

Mrs. D. McGuire of Ogema, Price county, arrived in the city Saturday and will make an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Slossen. Mrs. McGuire was the first white woman settler in Price county. She is over eighty-four years of age and enjoys the best of health.

We have just received some more paper and envelopes—Royal Velvet, Lakewood size—the same you have been asking for. 12 sheets or one pound, 12 envelopes, or 1 thousand, for 50 cents. C. D. Brooks, 151-11 Stationer and Bookseller.

C. Helmster of Ashland was a Tuesday caller here.

Fred. Barnes is a guest of his family this week.

H. Jennings of Antigo was a city visitor here Sunday.

Matt. Stapleton was a visitor at Eagle River Saturday.

C. Robinson of Gladstone, Mich., was a city caller Saturday.

A. F. Zimmerman of Antigo was in the city the first of the week.

Remember Magazine Day for Public Library, Saturday, May 21.

Miss Mae Herron arrived here Wednesday morning from Chicago.

John W. Olmsted of Appleton called in the city the first of the week.

FOX SALE—Two new milk cows, four years old. 21-p A. Kuehli.

Gustave Bronson of Wausau is a business visitor in the city this week.

R. H. Johnson of Escanaba, Mich., was a business caller in this city last Saturday.

Arthur Radcliffe of Eagle River was in the city on business for four hours last Friday.

Orlo M. Stevens visited Outright & Russell's camp near Pelican Lake over Sunday.

Chas. Slattery, a well known Eagle River man, was here last Friday and Saturday on business.

James Keenan came over from Tomahawk Saturday and spent Sunday with his family here.

Fred. Price returned Monday from Eagle River, where he spent several days visiting his parents.

Mrs. Jane Hall and son Charles of Armstrong Creek were in the city last Friday the guests of friends.

H. L. Wheeler of Hardsburg was in the city last Friday to attend the meeting of the county board.

Mrs. Kate Pier and daughter of Milwaukee spent last Thursday and Friday in this city on business.

Green and dry sixteen inch slab wood for sale cheap. Telephone 28-2. MARK MALATYCHIN.

Will Ashton left Friday morning for Oshkosh, where he spent a few days on business and pleasure combined.

Giles S. Coon was in Eagle River transacting business with the lumbermen there several days of last week.

Paul Brown left Sunday afternoon for Milwaukee, where he spent the fore part of the week transacting business.

John Gudergast, the well known Eagle River logger and lumberman, was in the city Tuesday and yesterday on business.

Attorney John Barnes and Francis Coleman of Eagle River spent several days of last week angling for trout on the Bruke creek.

Andrew Mohr, who until recently was city night policeman, has accepted a position with the Rhinelander Brewing Company.

Mr. and Mrs. August Nagle of Pelican Lake were in the city over Sunday, guests at the home of Mrs. Nagle's father, E. M. Mason.

Lost—Saturday evening a chate-laine bag containing ten dollars in bills and small amount in silver. Reward if returned to this office.

Will Ashton and Jules Demars left Tuesday morning for Deerbrook, where they spent that afternoon and yesterday angling for the gamey trout.

B. F. Jones and Rev. C. W. Pinkney of Eagle River attended the district convention of Congregational churches held in this city last Thursday and Friday.

Robert Layton of Ashland was here the last part of the week visiting friends. He remained over Sunday returning home the following morning.

Mrs. Casper Faust and children departed Saturday morning for Oshkosh, where they will enjoy a few weeks' visit with relatives and friends.

Theodore Treferen, Jr., of Fond du Lac was in the city yesterday on business. Theodore made Rhinelander his home for several months last year working in the office of Armour & Co.

John Sweeney and E. Eastling left yesterday morning for Cranston, where they will remain the rest of the week, trying old rubbers and junk which will be disposed of in Chicago.

Mrs. Dan Sullivan departed last Friday morning for a visit with friends at Duluth. She also expects to make a short stay with her husband who is at Leach Lake, Minn., before returning.

Peter Poquette of Ogema was in the city Tuesday morning for several hours shaking hands with former Price county acquaintances who reside here. He was on his way to Ekho, where he has accepted a position as knot sawyer in a shingle mill.

Ed. Stoltzman left for Saint Ste. Marie last week, where he will assist in arranging the stock in the new store building which is under construction there. He will be associated with his brother P. P. Stoltzman in the new business enterprise at that place.

There is no longer any question regarding a certain cure for piles. Physicians clinic reports give the Painless One Night Pile Cure, positive endorsement in the treatment of all kinds of piles and day by day medical literature is more and more in favor. For 50c the Harris Remedy, South Bend, Ind., will prepay one box sufficient to cure any case.

"A Thoroughbred Tramp" tomorrow night at the opera house.

Ole Hanson, of the west side, replaces over the arrival of a boy at his home Monday night.

WANTED—A good lady cook at once, at the City Restaurant, Cranston, Wisconsin. 11-p

Otto Beck of Three Lakes was in the city last week attending the session of the county board.

With every \$5.00 suit purchased at the clothing store of H. Lewis an open-faced watch will be given free until further notice.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Anderson last Saturday night. Mr. Anderson will make a first-class butler of the young arrival.

Wm. Doherty, traveling auditor for the North-Western line, was a visitor in the city yesterday, greeting former acquaintances. Mr. Doherty makes his headquarters in Kaukauna.

Mr. and Mrs. John Peterson are rejoicing over the advent of a baby boy who put in his appearance at their home Monday morning. The little fellow tipped the scales at only five and one-half pounds.

The Young Fellows' Camp No. 6715, M. W. of A., will give a card party Wednesday evening June 4, at nine o'clock at their club rooms on Stevens street. Refreshments will be served. All are invited to attend.

The storm of Monday afternoon caused the more timid of our people to look for a place of refuge. Since the Pennington cyclone several years ago a stillness in the air followed by the roar of the wind and the darkness brings a feeling of apprehension that only departs with the appearance of the sun.

Mrs. Crawford, a daughter, of the late T. V. Newell, and a sister of A. B. Newell, who has been spending the past few months here, left for her home in Los Angeles, California, Sunday night. Mrs. Crawford came here in December upon receiving news of her father's condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Belonger are mourning the loss of a little four weeks' old son, whose death occurred last Friday morning on the north side. The funeral took place Saturday afternoon from the Catholic church. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery.

John Jansen, of Bessemer, Mich., is seriously ill at his home in this city and his death is expected at any minute. Mr. Jansen is a brother of Mrs. Antoine Theunisse of this city and has visited here quite frequently. He is a newspaper writer and many articles from his pen have appeared in Sunday issues of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Brown and little son Spencer departed Saturday night for an extended visit in the east. Their first destination will be the city of Washington, there they expect to be joined by the Misses May and Helen Brown and will leave for Boston, and New York. Before returning the party will visit the Centennial anniversary at West Point.

The Canadian Jubilee Singers' entertainment at the opera house Monday evening was quite well attended. The colored singers, however, were not in as good form as they were in when here four years ago. The tenor soloist Mr. Francis and the soprano, Marie Dora did well. Mr. Francis sang "Mandy Lee" in a way that pleased his hearers. The chorus to the pretty little piece, however, was not in keeping with the solo. The voice of Mr. Carter, the second tenor, could be heard above all and it was not soft in tone either. If the company would forget the second tenor and leave him at the hotel during each performance the general effect would be much better, and the company would in no measure lose in popularity. The Imperial orchestra could have been much better than it was. The company played at Lac du Flambeau Tuesday night.

Matt. Stapleton transacted business with Eagle River parties at that place last week.

Watches given away free with every boy's suit at \$5.00 or over at the store of H. Lewis.

Luther Brown and Charles Ball were Sunday visitors at Brown Bros. farm near Tamarack Lake.

James Meagher of Milwaukee is in the city this week, having been called here by the serious condition of his brother Steve, who was injured in the "Soo" wreck at Pembine last Thursday. Mr. Meagher is a conductor on the North-Western line, having charge of the day passenger running between Milwaukee and Oshkosh. He has been in the employ of the company for over fifteen years.

C. N. Gorham of Baldwin, Wis., and Harold Harris of St. Paul, were in the city last week on land business. Mr. Gorham is president of the Blue Grass Land Company, which owns some sixty thousand acres of land in this county and Vilas. They are at present pushing the country around Cranston and are meeting with ready sales. Both these gentlemen are experienced in the farm land business and they have implicit faith in the future of this section as an agricultural one.

14th Regiment Reunion at Antigo.

The Fifteenth Annual Reunion of the 14th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry will be held at Antigo June 18, 19 and 20 of this year and that city is making elaborate preparations for the event in the way of entertaining and caring for the old veterans during their stay there. Richard Reed, our city comptroller, is a member of the above regiment and will attend the reunion. The committee in charge at Antigo assure all members of the Regiment an enjoyable time.

Death of Mike Downs.

The death of Mike Downs, an old and well known woodsman, occurred late Monday evening at St. Mary's hospital from typhoid fever. Mr. Downs had been suffering with the disease for nearly two weeks, and until Sunday morning the chances for his recovery looked favorable. On that evening he took a change for the worse and it could be readily seen that death was only a question of time. A brother from St. Paul and a sister from Ripon were at his bedside when he passed away. The remains were taken to Ripon Tuesday night for burial.

"Old Abe" Likeness at the Armory.

A handsome hand painted picture of "Old Abe" the historic 5th Wisconsin war eagle, the work of Mrs. D. J. Cole, was presented to Co. L by that body at the Armory last Monday evening. The ceremonies marking the presentation were brief and simple. Lieut. Dave Walker speaking in behalf of the company, and Capt. Brown expressing sincere appreciation for the gift. The picture is one of rare beauty, all colors matching in harmony, displaying skilled artistic work. Those who have seen "Old Abe" say it is a perfect likeness of him and could be readily recognized at a glance. The presentation took place in the presence of all the members of the company and a number of citizens.

Presented with Silver Service.

F. O. Tarbox, who so long and faithfully served the Chicago & North-Western railway as assistant superintendent, resigned some time ago and on Sunday the employees of this division, represented by men from every branch of the service, met at Ashland and presented him with a costly and beautiful present. In appreciation of their regard for him and in acknowledgement of the treatment accorded them at his hands during the many years of their service together. State Senator Riordon delivered the presentation speech. It was a fitting tribute, and in the feeling thus expressed, the railroad boys have only voiced the sentiment of shippers and patrons of the road generally. Mr. Tarbox was a capable and gentlemanly official.

CRUSOE'S

(ACHE, DIZZINESS)
PELVIC CATARRH



MRS. ANNA MARTIN.



here at all times, as much reliable me at low prices. Just now the attractive trading is in full swing, with novelties profusion and many things bargain-p

Children's Shoes.
Little red shoes for children, 50c
Size 2 to 5, per pair.

Ladies' Stockings.
Ladies' Fancy Stockings, fast 18c
Colors, 25 cent quality, per pair.

Ladies' Vests,
Women's & Misses Elastic Knit 10c
Ribbed Pink and Blue Stripe Vests.

Men's Shirt Waists.
Fine Quality Imported Percale shirts in the very latest styles and 1.50
each.

Swiss Muslins.
Light airy fabrics in dotted 15c
Solid, fine quality and new figured designs.
See them in the show window.

These Fine Shoes Come In Sixteen Different Styles. All Latest And Up To Date. Price Of Any Style Only \$2.50

THE New Meat Market

— IS NOW —

OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

Something to study about.
Get our meat Prices.
Compare them with what
You paid last year and and
You'll forget that there is a
Beef Trust.

STAR MARKET.

PHONE 93-2 HERR. & CO.

To All Weary Housewives



Who are using that back breaking, dust raising, corn broom to sweep their carpets, we say, avoid this useless waste of energy and unnecessary dust by using a "CYCO" BEARING BISSELL—the finest carpet sweeper made. It will preserve and brighten your carpets and make sweeping a pleasure instead of a drudgery. It will outlast forty brooms.

NOTE OUR PRICES:

"Prize,"\$3.00
"American Queen,"\$3.50
"Grand Rapids," nickel trimmed \$3.00
" " " japan " \$2.50

Dunn & Wood Hardware Co.

C. M. & W. W. Fenelon Building,
Corner Brown and Davenport Streets, Rhinelander, Wis.

The Oldest, Largest and Best
Advertising Medium in
Oneida County.

VOLUME 20, NO. 1B.

SUMMER

Hot weather will be "ste" of course you know everyone has

Serge Suits—Very Light—\$9 to

\$12.

Where the Man with the Hoe Won

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

It doesn't often happen, and no one save a favored few knew why it happened this time. There is a little sunburn in this story, but no taint, and let those who like a frequent tale turn the page. She was a bad last winter and this winter she was married. Most of the buds stay on the stem a little longer than that, but considering how many there were who wanted her, the quick plucking and leaving away is not to be wondered at in anything save in the personality of the flower lover who did the picking.

Frances Martin's father had no money, but he held a place in society by force of intellect and family. There are not as many of those cases as there used to be. The girl was a beauty. If a novel writer were telling about her he would say she was regal. James Parker, stock broker, was not a novel writer, but he thought Frances was regal, nevertheless. He had a thought of this kind from the moment he saw her. Parker followed Miss Martin's movements as closely as he did the tape in the stock ticker. He was a member of every club in sight, and he drove and rode, and did all the other things that a man of wealth in society does when he knows how.

James Parker was a catch. Everybody said so, and the fact was pretty strongly impressed upon the Martin family, but Martin pere, who didn't care whether Parker was a catch or not, for Frances was to be allowed to make her own choice. Parker became the girl's shadow. He paid court, however, unobtrusively and with perfect tact. Frances was flattered a bit by the attentions of this man, for whom all the other girls had made a cast, to use a pictorial simile, and had failed to get a strike.

Now, there was as well as James Parker one John Meadowcroft. Meadowcroft had a big truck farm out beyond Bowmanville. Curious thing, but Meadowcroft worked his farm himself. He was a big fellow, something more than a trifle awkward, but with a fine head and a good face. He had an education and no capital except that which was represented by some acres of onion, carrot and potato beds and some hundreds of square feet of glass, under which the roses and carnations reached perfection when the winter blasts howl and the optimistic snow bunting whistles in the fields. John Meadowcroft was a graduate of the Amherst agricultural college. Just what had turned him to farming people did not generally understand. A good guess would have made it that Meadowcroft loved the country better than the town and took to gardening so that he could live at all times where he could smell the soil and see some clouds besides those of smoke go drifting by.

One summer day a number of young people drove out beyond Bowmanville to see the massed color and beauty of a great field of flowers, which the newspapers had made pictures of and written about. It was "the thing" to go out to that spot of loveliness during that month of blossoms. It was there that Frances Martin first saw John Meadowcroft, farmer. He had a pretty place for a home. It was naturally pretty, and John Meadowcroft knew how to enhance its attractiveness. James Parker was there that day, and being a man of acumen and worldly wisdom he saw that Meadowcroft, the farmer, thought that Frances Martin was more to be admired than any flower of his field; love them all though he did, from the tiniest blossom to the big dantling peony.

Meadowcroft had friends in the city. They were of the good old New England stock, who in their earlier days had known his father and mother. Meadowcroft had a way of overcoming obstacles. His friends say that some day he will be growing green chrysanthemums, and will do it without feeding the earth with dyes. At any rate, he met Miss Martin again and then again. She was rather amused than otherwise at the

tentions of this "farmer man," as her mother called him. There is something in sincerity that wins a way all kinds of things, and finally Frances Martin grew to like John Meadowcroft. One day Frances had been shopping with her mother. They had no carriage, and the street cars were luxurious enough for them. They met James Parker, and he walked with them when the shopping was done. He was one of those afternoons when the sun and the general brightness of things can make even a walk in the smoky streets of Chicago pleasant. Parker suggested that they talk home. When they had reached the corner of South Water street their way as usual was barred by great sacks and boxes. Parker had had one or two reasons of late to actually look with just a suspicion of jealous apprehension at a certain farmer from Bowmanville. He could forbear pointing with his cane, with a sort of a smile to make it appear that he considered it in the light of a joke, at some placards which appeared above the sacks and boxes at the South Water street corner. The pointing was hardly necessary, for Frances Martin's quick eyes had caught their significance. This is what they read:

MEADOWCROFT'S MILD ONIONS.
MEADOWCROFT'S PRIME POTATOES.

People all had it fixed that Frances Martin was to marry James Parker. The girl half-way thought so herself. She knew that several times Parker was on the point of a declaration. "Not yet," the girl had said to herself, and she had averted diplomatically the crisis, though she was beginning to think one day it would come and she would say yes. Her mother urged her and her own knowledge told her of an easy future as the wife of a man who had what was needful and plenty more.

One day the board of managers of the Mortimer Pierce Hospital for Cripples held a meeting. Funds were needed and a number of the young women of society who were interested in the charity agreed to ask some of those whom they knew were well able to give to help along the cause. Frances Martin was one of the soliciting committee. Perhaps the mother was wiser than most in her generation, that they ask James Parker for a contribution. She and her mother went down-town and at the mother's suggestion went into the office of James Parker, stockholder. Mr. Parker wasn't in. The office boy, who was new and not up to snuff, said that Mr. Parker was in his office further down the street. "You'll find him on the third floor at the corner," said the boy.

Mrs. Martin and her daughter did not know that James Parker had two offices. They reached the third floor of the corner building. It was a dingy place and on a rather dirty glass door appeared "J. Parker, Loans." They entered. There was a room with two smaller rooms beyond separated from the first by a glass partition. A boy told them to sit down and Mr. Parker would be at leisure in a few minutes. Then they couldn't help it—they heard a conversation. The voices were those of a man and a woman, and the man's voice was that of James Parker. The conversation ran like this: "I can't help it, madam; ten per cent. a month is what you agreed to pay and what you are bound to pay by this writing. You have already paid me, you say, an amount equal to the principal. That has nothing to do with it. If you can't pay you shouldn't borrow."

"We are in trouble at home, Mr. Parker, and I wish you could be a bit easy with us."

"You should have thought of all that before, madam. This debt is legitimate, and the law can't pick a hole in it. I want and must have my money or your furniture goes."

There was something like a dry sob from the inner room. With a common impulse Mrs. Martin and her daughter rose and left the room, though not till each had placed a card before the office boy, saying, softly: "Tell him we were here." When they reached the street and were hurrying along as though to get away from a neighborhood of contamination, the girl said: "Mother, I have heard of such things, that men in business made much of their money in other businesses of which only a small part of the world knew anything. I did not know that Mr. Parker was one of these."

Some time after this a little party of people went to Bowmanville to see the flowers. John Meadowcroft met the visitors at the gate. He had a wounded squirrel in his hand. There was a tender solicitude in his eye as he examined the little animal and attended to its injuries. Miss Martin thought of something else that had happened in a down-town office not long before. Something like a thought of comparison went through her mind, and even the fact that a faint odor of onions came from the acres beyond the house could turn her from the full knowledge that there was the man.

People don't know yet how it came about, but just before Ash Wednesday some one who didn't know about it, quizzed James Parker about Frances Martin, and asked when it was to be. "Don't you know," said Parker, and his face was a bit white. "She married the man with the hoe."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Relic of Witchcraft. A curious discovery has been made at Lynn, in Lincolnshire. In an old house a heart-shaped piece of cloth, pierced with needles and pins, has been found in a "greybeard" bottle. This is undoubtedly a relic of witchcraft. According to the Rev. H. J. Drakford Astley, M.A., F.R.S.L., editorial secretary of the British Archaeological association the memento was designed for some one's harm. "It is part of the paraphernalia of witchcraft. The most interesting thing about the discovery is that it should have occurred at Lynn, i.e., in a part of the world where the superstitions, belonging to magic and witchcraft might be supposed to be said to be 'old,' and the fact that the cloth was contained in a 'greybeard,' or 'bellarmine' bottle would seem to show that the time of its de-

THE PRESENT RUSSIAN REVOLT And Its CAUSES.

Terrible Tales of Suffering and Exorbitant Taxation from the Peasant Classes.

ACCORDING to recent dispatches, hunger is again driving the peasants of the southern provinces of Russia to revolt. Peasant armies are ravaging Russian estates. Russian landowners and stewards are fleeing in dismay before the rough horde. Well they may.

The story of the causes of the present "reign of terror" is not a new tale. It is distressingly like the recital of the causes of a hundred famines which the Russian peasants have endured in the past; it is a tale of unjust taxation and exorbitant taxes, in fact, that in the present one, or, worse, is always imminent.

The average American can scarcely appreciate how, in this age, the farmers of any country, the natural resources of which are practically unlimited, can so poorly manage matters as to bring famine upon themselves every few years. And it is said that scarcely a year passes which does not chronicle a visitation of hunger and want in some province of Russia. The American knows well enough what labor troubles mean and he understands the significance of an occasional drought; but he must stretch his imagination to conceive of conditions as they exist in the stricken provinces of Russia.

Supposing, however, that practically all of our dissatisfied laborers were agriculturists, that no man had more than seven or eight acres of ground, and that a great proportion of our farmers had only about two acres. Suppose, in addition to this, that all were ignorant alike of "book learning" and modern agricultural knowledge, and that each man was expected to pay



A RUSSIAN PEASANT FUNERAL.

exorbitant taxes—sooner that they should stand as a world scandal—and furthermore that a price should be demanded of him for the privilege of operating his bit of ground, known as redemption money and which should amount to two and three-fourths times the rental value of the land—faintly, a bonus for the privilege of living!

Doubtless, what Tolstol and other fearless Russian writers have been saying with regard to Russian conditions. The significance of the latter may be increased if we compare Russia with other portions of Europe in the matter of the proportion of non-agricultural laborers to the whole population. In England the non-agricultural laborers amount to 33 per cent. of the population; in Germany, 22 per cent.; in Austria, 27 per cent.; in Italy, 25 per cent.; in France, 23 per cent.; in Russia, 1-17 per cent. The number of Russian agricultural laborers equals the number of the entire non-agricultural industrial population of the rest of Europe.

Again, more than four-fifths of the Russian population are engaged in agriculture. This class may be divided into two portions: The peasants and the nobility. Only since the emancipation acts of 1861-66 have the peasants been free from serfdom and their present condition is even worse than their condition previous to that time, when the nobility for whom they toiled had a selfish interest in keeping them from starvation whenever possible.

The acts of emancipation were in reality crude, bungling affairs, in spite of the fact that they read well. It was proposed "to provide the peasants with the means of satisfying their wants and enable them to fulfill their duties toward the state." Separated from the nobility, who had been their practical masters, they were, after the emancipation, required not only to pay rent and taxes for their meager land allotments but were required to reimburse the nobility with "redemption money" for all possible loss the nobility may have suffered as a consequence of the emancipation.

As one writer discloses, "a parallel might be found in the United States if, on the emancipation of the slaves, the liberated negroes had received allotments and had been made to pay the cotton planters the purchase money for their freedom, instead of simply a fair rent for the land."

More than this the Russian landlords have often continued since the emancipation to use their authority to wrest from the peasants—their former serfs—the most valuable of the pasture and forest land which had been lawfully allotted to them; the only excuse for this action being that the landlords own land, from lack of cultivation, failed properly to support its family.

As a result of these conditions, many of the Russian peasants are given to roving about the country; and whole families and even whole villages in some provinces are continually upon the move. It follows that their little farms remain uncultivated or fall into the clutches of the unscrupulous money

PRACTICE INHERITED.

Young Successors to Old Practitioners Sometimes Fall Heir to an Extensive Patrimony.

One of the elements that enter largely into the success of a young doctor is the selecting of an office in a house that has been previously occupied by an older physician.

"When I started in business 20 years ago," said an old physician speaking on the subject, relates the New York Times, "this principle was instilled into my mind by one of our professors, and my own observation has convinced me that it is a good one. It is a fact that no matter what circumstances or station, most of us are slaves to habit, especially in the matter of medical treatment, and when the people in a block become accustomed to associating a certain house with a doctor, that is where they will go when they find themselves in need of his services."

The fact that the doctor is a younger man who has stepped suddenly into the shoes of an old practitioner who may have been located there for years does not alter the situation. The great majority of the floating population of New York have no regular doctor, and when their physical organization gets so badly out of kilter as to require attention, they decide blantly upon the one with whose sign they are the most familiar. Here is where the young fellow profits by living in a house that has been the abode of a doctor for so long that everybody in the neighborhood knows just where to put his finger on him. The man himself may be a total stranger, but the fact that there is a doctor at No. 125, for instance, is a part of the block's tradition, and consequently it is at No. 125 that the neighbors seek relief from their aches and pains.

"Of course, it behooves the young doctor to give some thought to the character of his predecessor. I was so naive as to neglect this precaution. It took me several months to discover my mistake, but when I did find out that I had been laboring on the wrong tack all the time I speedily broke camp and moved into more favorable quarters. When I look back upon the circumstances from this distance of time, they seem very funny. The man who had occupied my lack parlor just prior to my own tenancy was a constant tippler. Indeed, so steadily did he irrigate his inner man that he didn't know what a prescription looked like half the time, much less being able to write one. Because of this chronic disability, for which he was noted up and down the street, the visits of his patients were like those of angels."

"The house had been advertised for so long as the office of 'that doctor who is always drunk,' that when I took possession I straightway inherited the odium attached to his name; and even though I was well-nigh a teetotaler, you couldn't have hired anybody thereabout to allow me to diagnose a disease."

"I know of another case where a man's whole career was shaped by this same thoughtlessness. Like me, he had failed to consider the character and reputation of the late tenant of the house where he decided to locate. Fortunately, he was hampered by none of the evil reports that curtailed my usefulness, but he suffered almost as much, in the beginning, from another cause. Great responsibility, with which he had unwittingly saddled himself, was the source of his anxiety. The man whom he succeeded had been a very successful specialist, and by no process of reasoning could my friend convince the populace that he was not an expert in the same disease. In fact, he didn't spend much time in trying to convince them. He knew he did, but since he knew almost as much about that ailment as any other, he tackled the case with the assurance of a practical hand."

His first experiment turned out so well that he felt justified in persevering on that line. Accordingly he abandoned the intended role of a general practitioner and followed in the footsteps of his predecessor. As a result of this happy chance in selecting a location he is now, and has been for years, a specialist whose word is law among his associates.

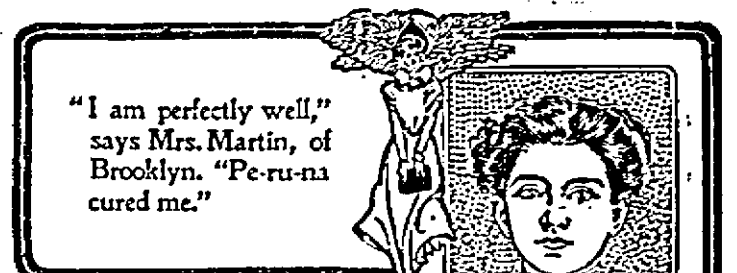
"It would be well for all young doctors to consider this phase of the question before settling down to practice. Of course, it is not always possible to secure offices that have been recently vacated by good doctors, but the opportunities are by no means rare, and the young man who avails himself of one of them will find the road that he has to travel smoothed not a little."

Lightning on the Safety Ropes. It has been the custom lately to fasten wire ropes and chains at perilous places on the Alps to assist climbers. Some of these are to be seen on the upper tower of the Matterhorn, where the climbing is most dangerous. But last summer's experiences have indicated an unforeseen peril arising in unsettled weather from the wires and chains themselves. A number of tourists were severely shocked and stunned by charges of electricity passing through the safety guards, which act as lightning conductors. Anyone who has been on the Matterhorn can easily understand how a shock of that kind, experienced at certain points, might without being severe enough in itself to produce fatal effects, cause a terrible disaster.—Youth's Companion.

Insupportable Gail. A Scottish gentleman had an ancient valet named Gabriel, whose petulance and license of speech went so far as to be intolerable. One day at dinner Gabriel took the liberty of calling something said "a great lie." "Well," said the laird, really offended, and rising from the table, "this will do no longer. We must part at last." "Hout, tout!" replied Gabriel, pressing his master into the chair. "What was yer honor be better off than in yer ain house?"—Tit-bits.

HEADACHE, BACKACHE, DIZZINESS

(PE-RU-NA CURES PELVIC CATARRH.)



Mrs. Anna Martin.

"I am perfectly well," says Mrs. Martin, of Brooklyn. "Pe-ru-na cured me."

Mrs. Anna Martin, 47 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Pe-ru-na did so much for me that I feel it my duty to recommend it to others who may be similarly afflicted. About a year ago my health was completely broken down, had backache, dizziness and irregularities, and life seemed dark indeed. We had used Pe-ru-na in our home as a tonic and for colds and catarrh and I decided to try it for my trouble. In less than three months I became regular, my pains had entirely disappeared, and I am now perfectly well."—Mrs. Anna Martin.

Miss Marie Johnson, 11 Columbia, East, Detroit, Mich., is Worthy Vice Templar in Hope Lodge No. 6, Independent Order Good Templars. Miss Johnson, as so many other women also have done, found in Pe-ru-na a specific for a severe case of female weakness. She writes: "I want to do what I can to let the whole world know what a grand medicine Pe-ru-na is. For eleven years I suffered with female troubles and complications arising therefrom. Doctors failed to cure me, and I despaired of being helped. Pe-ru-na cured me in three short months. I can hardly believe it myself, but it is a blessed fact. I am perfectly well now, and have not had an ache or pain for months. I want my suffering sisters to know what Pe-ru-na has done for me."—Miss Marie Johnson.

Miss Ruth Emerson, 72 Syracuse street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for two years with irregular and painful menstruation, and Pe-ru-na cured me within six weeks. I cannot tell you how grateful I feel. Any agency which brings health and strength to the afflicted is always a welcome friend, and to-day the market is so filled with useless and injurious medicines that it is a pleasure to know of so reliable a remedy as you place before the public."—Miss Ruth Emerson.

It is no longer a question as to whether Pe-ru-na can be relied on to cure all such cases. During the many years in which Pe-ru-na has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh no one year has put this remedy to greater test than the past year. Pe-ru-na is the acknowledged catarrh remedy of the age. Dr. Hartman, the compounder of Pe-ru-na, has written a book on the phases of catarrh peculiar to women, entitled, "Health and Beauty." It will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Accommodated For. Gladys—So Ferd has been tracing back his ancestry? Eh!—Yes, and found his first ancestor was a gringo catarrh. "It ought to be named 'the damp' about something."—Judge.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes. One smile after using Allen's Foot-Powder. At all Drugists, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address A.S. O'Connell, LeRoy, N.Y.

Every man has a right to his own opinion, but comparatively few of them have anything more than the right.—Pack.

Fits Permanently Cured. No fits after first use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$100 trial bottle. Dr. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Leisure hours are the best or the worst part of our lives.—Rosa's Horn.

I do not believe Pe-ru-na Cure for Consumption has an equal for cough and cold. John P. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Those who complain most are most to be complained of.—M. Henry.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Pe-ru-na Tablets. All druggists refund money if fails to cure. 50c. The man who is proud of his brains needs more.—Pack.

W.L. DOUGLAS
\$3.50 SHOES \$3.00

FOR more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes has been established all over the world. They are made of the best materials and are of a style that is never out of fashion. They are made in every way equal to the best, and are sold at a price that is very reasonable. A trial will convince you that they are the best in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Sold by all Douglas stores in America. Cities and best shoe dealers everywhere.

CAUTION: The genuine W. L. Douglas shoes are made in Brockton, Mass. Beware of cheap imitations.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Asa Carter*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ALABASTINE

NOT A SALOONING Isopore, permanent and artistic wall coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water. For Sale by PAINT DEALERS EVERYWHERE. To Those Building—We are experts in the treatment of walls. Write and we will help you. We can be at no cost to you, in getting beautiful and beautiful homes. Address ALABASTINE COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Complete Treatment Humour

FOR EVERY

Price \$1.00

CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of eruptions and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to soothe itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET of these great skin cures is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, itching, crusty, scaly, and pimply skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Millions of People

Use CUTICURA SOAP, advised by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preventing, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for eliminating the scalp eruptions, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of itching humors, for softening, whitening, and smoothing the rough, and scaly skin, for baby rashes, itches, and chafes, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and surgery. All who use CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA OINTMENT, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, will find them to be the most perfect and most reliable of all skin cures. They are sold by all druggists, and by mail, for \$1.00 per set, containing 10 boxes of soap, 10 boxes of ointment, and 10 boxes of pills. Write for a free trial set, and a full description of the uses of these great skin cures. Address CUTICURA COMPANY, P.O. Box 108, Lowell, Mass.

OLD SORES CURED

Old Sores Cured by CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA OINTMENT, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS. These great skin cures are sold by all druggists, and by mail, for \$1.00 per set, containing 10 boxes of soap, 10 boxes of ointment, and 10 boxes of pills. Write for a free trial set, and a full description of the uses of these great skin cures. Address CUTICURA COMPANY, P.O. Box 108, Lowell, Mass.

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Buy your goods at Wholesale Prices.

Our 100-page catalogue will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents. This amount does not even pay the postage, but it is well worth the cost to you, in getting in good faith. Better send it in now. Your neighbors trade with us—why not?

Montgomery Ward & Co.
CHICAGO

The house that sells the truth.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertiser in this paper.

PHOSPHORESCENT OCEAN.

Little Gelatinous Organisms Which Create the Appearance.

A milky opalescence, permeating the entire sea for immense distances bounded only by the horizon, is a somewhat rare phenomenon. It appears quite suddenly, lasts perhaps for several hours and passes away as rapidly as it came, and this without apparent cause. At midnight we had the singular whiteness enveloped the sea, while the more brilliant kinds of phosphorescence shone in the midst of flashing green, yellow or bluish lights, as the case might be—a gorgeous nocturnal display. During these hours my surface trawl net drifted astern of the ship. The water was alive with countless myriads of little gelatinous sacs measuring one-sixth of an inch in length—delicate tubular organisms which required the aid of a microscope to reveal their perfect structure. A few specimens placed in an empty meat tin in a darkened cabin could be seen linked with the naked eyes crawling madly around in the salt water, each one glowing with that peculiar opalescent light which saturated the entire sea for so many miles. It was a small species of salpa, nearly related to a much larger kind on the side of which the late Professor Moseley wrote his name with his finger, the signature being visible on the dead body throughout the night, glowing with the brightest phosphorescent light.—Cornhill Magazine.

Speaking English.

Almost any one who speaks English might be put down successfully in half a dozen places where English is supposed to be the mother tongue and hear as many dialects spoken, not one of which he would understand until it was interpreted. An old Lancashire worthy and a London lady were one day occupants of a railway carriage. The train had been waiting long at a certain station, and there was no appearance of its starting when the worthy remarked: "They're a gey, tangesome lot here." "I beg your pardon," said the lady. "I'm sayin' they're a gey daddin' lot here." "I really beg your pardon, sir." "I'm observin' they are a vera drilch lot here the night." "Really I must again beg your pardon. I don't comprehend you." "I was just tryin' to say that the train was late." "Indeed, sir, it is—very late," cried the lady and then collapsed.—London Tit-Bits.

Sulphur.

Sulphur occurs very widely distributed in the mineral kingdom, partly free and partly combined with other elements. The free sulphur is either found pure in regularly formed crystals or intimately mixed with earthy matters. In its native state sulphur is largely found in Sicily and Italy and as a general rule in abundance in volcanic districts. The brittleness of sulphur renders the cleavage imperfect. Sulphuric acid is an important combination and a very dangerous one in inexperienced hands. Sulphur combined with a number of elements, such as iron, copper, lead, etc., furnishes the sulphides. In the vegetable kingdom sulphur is a small constituent of the albuminous bodies and of certain volatile fatty acids. Moreover, the vegetable juices contain it in the form of certain sulphates.

An East Indian Anecdote.

In India a variety of gems and stones are used as amulets. The most common is the rakshasa, a stone about as large as a billiard ball and which is perforated with black. This is supposed to be found only in Gandak, a river in Nepal. The person who possesses one of these stones is esteemed highly fortunate. He preserves it in a clean cloth, from whence it is sometimes taken to be bathed and perfumed. He believes that the water in which it is washed, if drunk, has the power to preserve from sin. Holding it in his hand, the dying Hindoo expires in peace, trusting in a stone rather than in the living God.

A Taste of Brezau.

An Englishman met a man at a French table d'hôte, who addressed him in French. His accent betrayed him, and, rather rudely, the Briton said, "Ah, you are English." "The devil's doubt of it, darlin'," replied the stranger. "An Irishman, too, still better," went on the other. "Well, this isn't strange," said the man, "my French always shows me to be English and my English to be Irish."

The First Step.

The children were having a writing lesson. "Set me copy, too," pleaded little Bonnie. "But you can't write, dear," the governess reminded him. "Then set me some bits," commanded Bonnie. He evidently considered bits a step toward writing.—Home Chat.

Dinner Among the Romans.

The Romans in the time of Cicero and Augustus took as early breakfast, from 3 to 4 in the morning, a luncheon at 12 or 1 and at about 4 o'clock the cena or principal meal of the day, corresponding with our dinner. Consequently we read of some not dining until sunset.

Cramped Liver.

According to the London Lancet, it is quite exceptional to find in a child bred in a paralytic charity institutions that healthy individuality which is characteristic of children who have been reared in the freer and more natural atmosphere of family life.

Robinson's Reply.

When Robinson was traveling through the United States upon a concert tour, it chanced that Parson's circus followed almost exactly the same route chosen by the great humorist. On one occasion, when the train was filled with snare clappers, scrota, clowns and the like, the guard, noticing perhaps Robinson's remarkable appearance, asked him, "Do you belong to the show?" Turning his beaming head with a savage glare Robinson answered fiercely, "Sir, I am the show."

The New Plot.

Mr. and Mrs. Welliver started out house hunting early one morning, intending to spend the entire day in that occupation. The agent of the first flat they examined told them the rent would be \$20 a month, which was \$10 less than they had expected. "Any objection to children?" asked Mrs. Welliver. "None at all," replied the agent. "How often does the janitor wash the windows?" "Whenever you want them washed and no oftener." "How about the steam heat?" "We don't shut it off until the last of May, and not then if the weather is cool." "What kind of janitor have you?" "He's a good natured man with an impediment in his speech and can't talk." It was a second floor flat, with rooms well lighted, as many closets as rooms, a large pantry, dead-end doors, all the modern conveniences and was new and in a good part of town. "And only \$20 a month?" murmured Mrs. Welliver. "Can I be dreaming?" Whereupon she plucked herself and found she was.—Chicago Tribune.

Restaurant Cook's Free.

When a cook applies for a place in a restaurant, he says first: "What's the wages?" And after he has learned about the wages he goes on: "Includin' grease?" "Yes," is the answer, or else it is "No," whereupon he resumes: "Includin' bones?" An inquisitive person the other day heard a cook asking these strange questions of a restaurateur, and the inquisitive person inquired, "What on earth did that cook mean?" "He meant that he wished to know if he would get the grease and bones as perquisites," the restaurateur explained. "The waste grease and bones of a big eating house amount in the course of a month to a great deal, you know. Here we get monthly 2,000 pounds of bones, and they all go to the cook. He sells them at a half cent a pound, and thus they add \$150 a week to his salary."—Philadelphia Record.

The Florin.

The florin, one of the most famous of modern coins, originated in Florence. Some say that it gave the name to the city, while others assert that it was first so called because it had on it a flower-de-luce, from the Italian florine, or "flower," for the same reason that an English silver piece is called a "crown," or certain goldpieces in France indifferently a "napoleon" or a "lois," or the ten dollar goldpiece in America an "eagle." Two countries, Austria and Holland, have retained the florin as a unit of monetary value, taking it at a time when it was very universal in Europe, its usage having been rendered general by the financial supremacy of the little states of northern Italy and the imperfect coinage system of the other countries of the continent.

A July Snowstorm.

In the year 1850 a snowstorm swept over New York on the 5th of July. It was Monday, and the fireworks, which were then set off in front of the city hall in celebration of the glorious Fourth, had been kept over from Saturday. The weather was pleasant enough in the morning and during the greater part of the afternoon, but toward dark heavy clouds appeared in the sky, a northwest wind followed, the thermometer went down to 51 degrees—one degree below freezing—and the snowflakes came down at a lively gait. Men who went out that night wore their winter overcoats and did not find them uncomfortable, for the cold lasted for hours.—New York Press.

His Recurrence.

Mr. De Lane (on being introduced): Miss Conquette and I have met before. Miss Conquette (tearfully)—Yes, I remember now. "We will let bygones be bygones, for time heals all wounds and no doubt I was a very silly boy at the time." "Boy!" "I must have been. It was ten years ago, and your reason for refusing me was that you were old enough to be my mother."

Old Time Pirates.

On board the famous pirate Roberts' ship a man who was crippled in battle received 100 out of the common stock, and a proportionate sum was awarded for lesser hurts. Lowther allowed \$50 for the loss of a limb, and other captains instituted a sort of tariff of wounds which extended to ears, fingers and toes.

Wit in a Hospital.

There was a witty fellow out in a Michigan hospital who had to be fed on a daily diet of egg and sherry. His physician asked him how he liked it. "It would be all right, doctor," he said, "if the egg was as new as the sherry and the sherry as old as the egg."—Washington Post.

A Severe Impediment.

Teacher—Can you mention some great man who had an impediment in his speech? Little Willy—Please, ma'am, George Washington did. He couldn't tell a Red-Back.

Entrée in the Bill.

Clerk of the Burning Hotel (presenting bill to departing guests)—All guests of this hotel will please step into our new office across the street and pay for this extra fire and water service.—Chicago News.

When a man fools his wife.

It is not that he is so smart, but that her faith is so great.—Attchison Globe.

His Weakness.

Albert—Why, don't you recollect what girl? That's the girl you used to rave over that summer—call her a "poem" and all that. Edward—By Jove, so it is! I never could commit a "poem" to memory.—Harper's Bazar.

Consolation.

Elith—Yale is my favorite. They turn out the best men at New Haven. Jack—That's what I said when they fired me at the end of the Junior year.—New York Times.

Beyond Belief.

When Abraham Lincoln was a young man, his prodigious strength and his skill in wrestling were matters of note throughout central Illinois. Few indeed were the men who could boast of having laid him on his back. Somewhere along in the thirties there was a case on trial in one of the circuit courts in that section in which an effort was made to impeach the testimony of one of the witnesses. The evidence was conflicting. Some would believe the witness on oath and others would not.

At last a middle aged man with a determined expression of countenance was called to the stand. The usual question was put touching the reputation of the witness for truth and veracity.

"Would you believe him on oath?" "No, I wouldn't," he answered, and before the lawyer on the opposite side could interpose he gave his reason: "I heard him bragge out that he'd thrown Abe Lincoln in a fair and square rattle."

No other witnesses were called. The attempt to impeach was successful—Youth's Companion.

A Shrewd Yankee.

A certain Boston hotel man tells this good story at his own expense: When a small boy on the farm, his folks often sent him to the neighbors to buy a dozen eggs when their hens failed to lay enough. He noticed that the old farmer always laid each egg before a lighted candle and examined it carefully. In his innocence of Yankee shrewdness the boy supposed that this was prompted more by honesty and intention to detect whether the eggs were bad or not.

One day, however, when he counted his eggs, according to custom, there were only eleven in the basket.

With a determination not to be cheated, he had tracked proudly back to the house and quickly made known his discovery.

"Oh," said the old farmer, "that's all right, my boy. One of them has a double yolk."—Boston Herald.

Sea Necklaces.

Pretty nearly every one has seen the curious "sea necklaces," or "sea necklaces," which are found plentifully on ocean beaches. These are the egg cases of a number of small disk shaped envelopes attached along a sort of stem, the biggest of them being in the middle. In each envelope there is a little spot of thinner material, which the young break through when they are ready to be hatched. When the female gastropod is about to lay, she buries herself in the sand, from the surface of which the "necklace" of eggs is gradually extruded. Being thus set adrift and exposed to the elements, as well as to devouring enemies, few of the eggs are ever hatched, but those which do come into the world safely and survive doubtless live to a very great age.

Physical Formation of Mexico.

Mexico possesses a curious physical formation. Rising rapidly by a succession of terraces from the low, sandy coasts on the east and west, it culminates in a central plateau, rising in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction and having an elevation varying from 4,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea. High above this plateau tower the snow capped craters of several volcanoes, most of which are extinct. Ten of them are over 12,000 feet in height, and three look down upon fertile valleys from altitudes of 17,000, 17,500 and 18,000. These are Popocatepetl, Orizaba and Ixtaccihuatl.

The Value of Experience.

Young Father—I've just made a big deposit in a savings bank in trust for my baby boy. When he is twenty-one, I will hand him the book, tell him the amount of the original deposit and let him see how things count up at compound interest. Old Gentleman—Won't pay. I tried that. My boy drew the money and got married with it, and now I've got to support him and his wife and eight children.

Cheese.

Cheese may generally be classified as hard and soft, and the different varieties are obtained by varying the proportions of cream. When made of cream alone and at a low temperature with little pressure, we have the soft or cream cheeses. These must be used while comparatively fresh, as they soon decompose and become rancid.

Prolety's Nuptial Yacht.

Prolety's Nuptial Yacht, a small, light, and 45 feet deep. A graceful gallery supported by curiously carved columns ran round the vessel, and within were temples of Venus and of Bacchus. Her masts were 100 feet high, and her sails and cordage of royal purple hue.

A Hottish Chop.

Before cooking a mutton chop for an invalid plunge the meat into boiling water for about two minutes. By doing so the albumen in the meat forms a white covering on the outside and prevents the gravy from running out during the process of cooking.

Her Sad Predicament.

"She says she'll have to have a new bonnet before she can stir in the chair." "Well?" "Well, he says that she'll have to sing in the choir to get the money for a new bonnet."—Chicago Post.

Had a Chance.

Mother—Do you think that young man has saved anything? Daughter—Undoubtedly, ma. He says he has never loved before.

Pass It on cheerfully.

If at a dinner party you happen to expect a glass of claret over your fair neighbor's white satin dress, smile pleasantly and say: "Ah, it is always a sign of wet when the glass falls." You will be forgiven and in all probability invited by her papa to dine with him on Sunday.

The man who is suspicious lives in a constant state of unhappiness.

Better for his peace of mind to be too trustful than too guarded.

Notice to Police Tax Payers.

I wish to announce that I will be at my office in the Town of Pelican Hall every Saturday and will be ready to pay all orders and bills against the town. LOUIS HAAS, Treasurer, Town of Pelican, Onondaga Co., Wis. Dated April 26, 1902. (Amplified)

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The Hillier farm, located within two miles of Rhinelander, 190 acres, 75 acres cleared, including farm equipment, tools, machinery, etc. Two-story farm dwelling house, large barn and other buildings. Will be rented at reasonable rates or will be sold outright on easy terms. Write to or enquire of J. H. Dux, Administrator. Mar 24

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"No, indeed, it was so good, my friend, that my friends ate me out of house and

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